

Serb Leader's Ghosts Return to Haunt Him

With Kosovo Crackdown, Milosevic Risks Isolation, and Perhaps a New Balkan War

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Kosovo is a sacred place for Serbs, and for Serbian politicians. The Ottoman Turks defeated an army of Serbian knights on a barren field here more than six centuries ago, and Serbs have commemorated their martyrdom ever since in poetry and song.

This is the hallowed ground where Slobodan Milosevic, Yugoslavia's president, chose to begin his transformation from Communist bureaucrat to

Restive ethnic Albanians in Macedonia and Montenegro could join a revolt, perhaps drawing Turkey and Greece into war.

The likelihood of this scenario has been debated. But it propels Secretary of State Madeleine Albright's efforts to impose sanctions against Serbia and try to compel Mr. Milosevic to rein in his forces.

Mr. Milosevic, who is presiding over an economically troubled nation with rampant unemployment, has much to lose if he becomes known as the man who let Kosovo get away.

He can still reap political benefits from taking a tough line on the Albanian issue, provided the casualties are minimal.

He has played the Kosovo card before. Mr. Milosevic argued in his 1987 speech that while Serbs were the largest of the ethnic groups in Yugoslavia, they were being cheated out of their fair share of jobs and economic bounty.

Few Serbs lived in Kosovo, which had come to be dominated by ethnic Albanians, and the Serb-controlled press was running incendiary stories about the plight of the Serbs in the province, highlighting charges of rapes and beatings.

Mr. Milosevic came to Kosovo and pugnaciously declared that other ethnic groups would no longer be permitted to abuse the Serbian nation. He vowed a government dominated by Serbs and a Yugoslavia that served Serbian interests.

Mr. Milosevic also nurtured ancient myths and glory, pointing to domed Serbian Orthodox monasteries and churches that dot a landscape increasingly devoid of Serbs.

The nationalist talk made him wildly popular among the Serbian population. Like all groups in former Yugoslavia, it was suffering under the economic collapse brought on by \$10 billion in debt to international lenders.

Such talk also played on the deep xenophobia of Serbs, who after 500 years of brutal Ottoman occupation had

NEWS ANALYSIS

nationalist leader. The fierce nationalism unleashed by Mr. Milosevic with a 1987 speech here launched his career as a popular politician and fueled the wars that followed the breakup of Yugoslavia.

Now, like a protagonist in Greek tragedy, Mr. Milosevic has come full circle to confront the ghosts he resurrected. He is clearly risking renewed international isolation to crush a budding rebellion in this Serbian province by the ethnic Albanians who form its majority. The Albanians have vowed vengeance in response.

With that, the issue has been joined here as it was in Croatia and Bosnia: Will the violence kindle another Balkan war in this century?

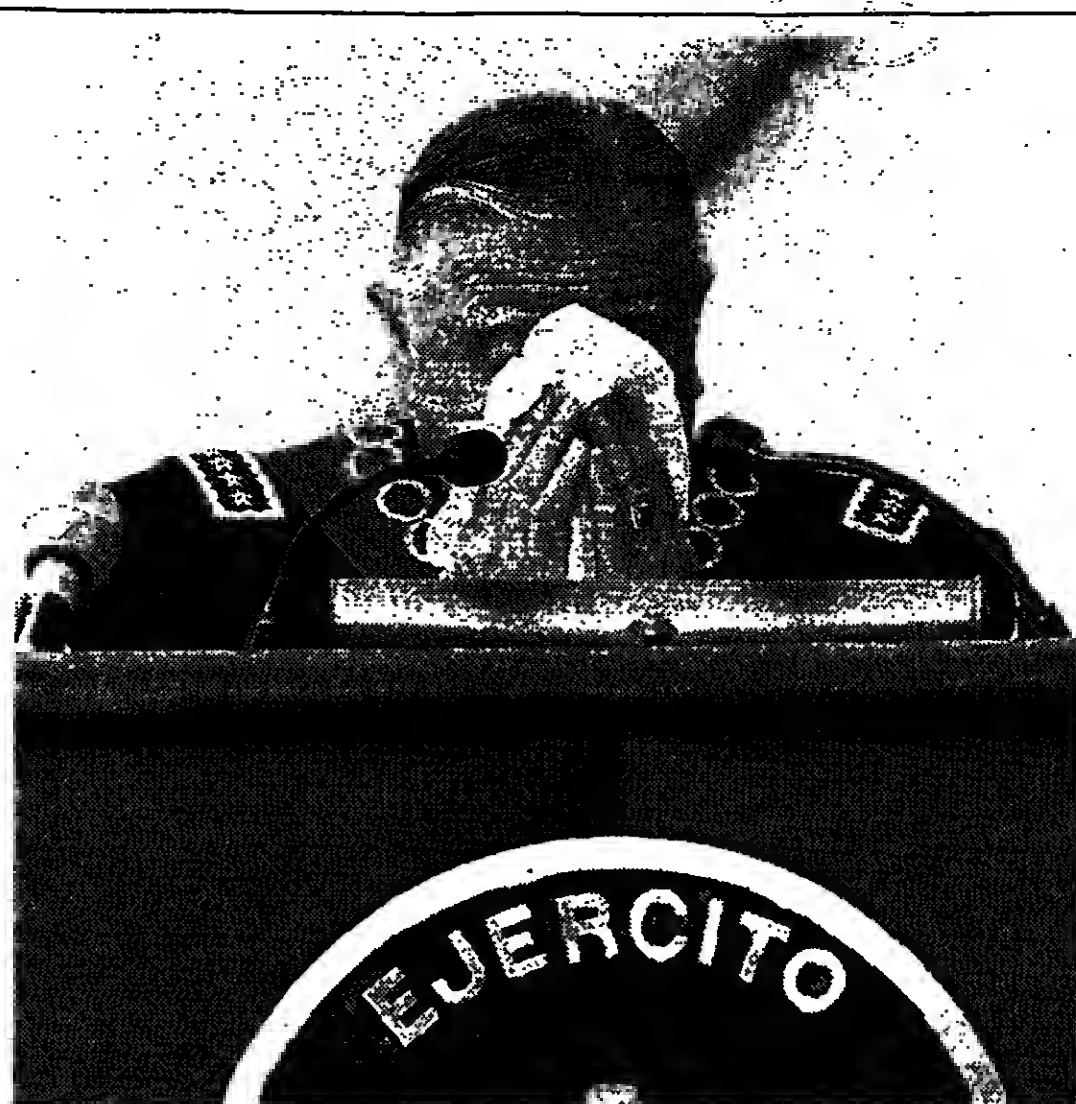
That possibility has long worried Americans. President George Bush warned Mr. Milosevic eight years ago that violence against the Albanians, who make up 90 percent of Kosovo's population, could lead to military intervention.

The fear was then — and is now — that the fighting could spread across borders. Albania's ragtag army could be drawn into war with Serbia to protect ethnic Albanians in Kosovo from annihilation.

Balkan Strife's Fallout

U.S. envoy accuses Serbia of having used "brutal" force in Kosovo. • Albanians draw back from the "fire" across the border. Page 6.

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General Pinochet wiping away the tears in his farewell speech Tuesday at a military academy.

Chile's Old Soldier Swaps Hats

Retiring as Army Chief, Pinochet Becomes Senator for Life

By Anthony Faiola
Washington Post Service

SANTIAGO — The general left much more gently than he came.

Under a cloudy, tepid sky, with a weak walk and a salute that sometimes faltered, General Augusto Pinochet, 82, who launched a bloody coup in 1973 that included bombing his own nation's presidential palace, retired Tuesday as commander of the Chilean Army in a tearful speech that marked a milestone in the waning years of Latin American dictatorships.

Although General Pinochet, the iron-fisted ruler here for 17 years, gave up the presidency to a democratically elected government in 1990, he held on to his powerful army title. On Tuesday, he literally lowered his personal flag at Chile's military academy and passed the baton of power to General Ricardo Izurieta, a moderate who is a former military attaché to Washington, before a crowd of 1,000 supporters and 3,000 elite army troops.

General Pinochet swept to power in September

See CHILE, Page 6

Sierra Leone Leader Returns to a Ravaged Society



Sierra Leonean children sheltering from dust as a helicopter carrying missionaries took off from Makeni. Sierra Leone faces immense difficulties in reintegrating hundreds of children who committed atrocities during the rebellion. The president returned Tuesday from exile in Guinea to resume his duties. Page 7.

In Era of Big Mergers, Antitrust Watchdogs Stir

Washington Sours on Ownership Concentration

By Steven Pearlstein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Since the end of the Cold War, the American government has looked on approving as the U.S. defense industry cut itself in half and reorganized into a handful of giant corporations. A smaller, more consolidated industry, everyone said, held the promise of lowering costs and saving taxpayers billions of dollars a year.

But this week, just as the last of the mergers was set to go through, government officials acknowledged that the process may have gone far enough.

Instead of approving the merger of Lockheed Martin and Northrop Grumman with a small divestiture here or a firewall there, the Justice Department warned that the industry had become so concentrated that the cost savings from any additional mergers might be outweighed by the loss of competition among contractors and their suppliers.

After years of being derided as misguided regulation and dismissed as an irrelevancy in a global, high-tech eco-

omy, the antitrust laws appear to be staging a comeback.

And not just in the defense industry. In recent weeks, the Federal Trade Commission has blocked two mergers among drug wholesalers that had threatened to reduce that industry from five players to three. On Friday, it questioned the pending deal between Compaq Computer and Digital Equipment.

[GTE, International Business Machines and Sprint confirmed the U.S. Justice Department subpoenaed information about their Internet services for its review of WorldCom's \$37 billion acquisition of MCI Communications, Bloomberg News reported.]

The Justice Department has stepped up its investigation of how major airlines use reservation systems and clever pricing to protect virtual monopolies in airports where they maintain hub operations.

In Europe, officials are promising such a thorough review of the merger between the accounting giants Ernst & Young and KPMG Peat Marwick that the companies

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South Korea's Touchy Task: Unlocking the Political Prisoners

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

SEOUL — The world of Prisoner No. 3514 is a closet-size space with three brick walls and one solid steel door with a flap that opens to deliver his meals. His only "furniture" is one blanket that he lays on the floor as a mattress and another that he wraps around himself to fight the winter cold.

Possibly the longest-serving political prisoner in the world today, Prisoner No. 3514 has spent the last 39 years and seven months in prison. Others who have been released say that he is partly paralyzed from a stroke and that his

teeth are all gone because of decades of torture. In 1958 the prisoner, Woo Yong Gak, was the head of an eight-member North Korean military reconnaissance team whose boat was

President Kim is expected to grant a special amnesty Friday. Page 4.

seized when it entered South Korean waters. Human rights specialists in South Korea and abroad say he is being kept in prison long after others accused of being spies were freed because he will not renounce his belief in communism.

This short, balding, 60-year-old man seems a

monument to the dark, dictatorial days of Korea past, and yet he and hundreds like him remain imprisoned in the democracy that is Korea present.

While some of the prisoners, like Mr. Woo, were imprisoned on charges of espionage, others are South Korean labor activists and leftists who were convicted of distributing North Korean propaganda or of burning incense to mourn the death of President Kim Il Sung of North Korea in 1994.

Now another former political prisoner, Kim Dae Jung, has just taken office as president, but South Korea remains profoundly suspicious of Communists like Mr. Woo, and Mr. Kim is

reluctant to expend his political capital by rapidly releasing the country's political prisoners.

"The time is not yet ripe for the release of all prisoners of conscience," Mr. Kim said recently. "But I have a strong commitment to democracy, and I will make sure that they are freed gradually."

The upshot is that South Korea may be one of the most vigorous democracies in Asia, but by popular consent it continues to imprison Communists, supporters of the enemy government in North Korea and even those who try to listen to North Korean radio broadcasts.

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Suharto Is Given A 7th Mandate Amid Growing Domestic Crisis

Son of Indonesian President Warns IMF That the Country Is Prepared to Go It Alone

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — With shouts of "Agree! Agree!" electoral delegates leaped from their seats on Tuesday to acclaim President Suharto as their leader for a seventh term, after 32 years of nearly absolute power in the world's fourth-largest nation.

His carefully scripted re-election was unanimous, without even a murmur of dissent in the 1,000-member People's Consultative Assembly. But it comes at Mr. Suharto's moment of greatest crisis as the dramatic economic accomplishments of his presidency slip away under the pressure of Asia's economic slump.

Since the crisis hit in January, Mr. Suharto, 76, has produced an impressive display of his political control, cowering his critics into silence, chalking off demonstrations and cementing the backing of the powerful military and all three officially sanctioned parties.

But he has failed to come to grips with the economic crisis and is now locked in a confrontation with the International Monetary Fund, which is demanding that he dismantle Indonesia's system of monopolies and favoritism in return for a \$40 billion rescue package.

Though Thailand and South Korea have embraced the IMF plan in return for billions of dollars in aid, the fund's director-general, Michel Camdessus, said Monday, "We are not there yet by far in Indonesia."

Instead, Mr. Suharto is continuing to float the idea of creating what is known as a currency board, which would artificially raise the value of the Indonesian rupiah, a move that the IMF has strongly opposed.

This possibility has slowed the deterioration in the value of the rupiah against the dollar, which closed Tuesday at 10,950 rupiah, down from 10,900 Monday.

Last week, the IMF announced that it was delaying its second \$3 billion disbursement of funds because of the slow pace of reforms, and Indonesian officials reacted with pugnacious nationalism.

One of the President's sons, Bambang Trihatmodjo, said Tuesday that Indonesia would go it alone rather than submit to foreign dictate. "If necessary, we can rebuild this country starting from ground zero," he said.

The statement captured the country's grim mood on what should have been a day of triumph for Asia's longest-serving leader.

Mr. Suharto enters his new term facing a bleak economy not unlike the one he inherited in 1965 from his predecessor, Sukarno, with both inflation and unemployment soaring amid growing fears of food shortages and social unrest.

Mr. Suharto, then a little-known general, came to power after suppressing an apparent Communist coup attempt, which was followed by massacres that took as many as 500,000 lives.

The son of poor farmers, he focused on bringing his nation up from poverty, providing schools, health care, roads and electricity to even the most remote areas of this sprawling archipelago. In addition, he secured decades of stability through a system of top-down military control, tight limits on press freedom and the banning of most political activity.

But the steady growth rate of 7 percent a year that be

See SUHARTO, Page 4

'What's Going On?' A Tense Japan Asks Of Finance Reforms

By Sandra Sugawara
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Koichi Ikegami is packing them in these days, filling meeting halls from one end of Japan to the other. The overflowing crowds listen intently as the 42-year-old extroverted strides across the stage, with microphone and pointer in hand. Some scribble down his every word.

Mr. Ikegami is neither politician nor celebrity. He is Nomura Securities Co.'s expert on the "Big Bang," the unfolding deregulation of Japan's financial services industry.

Since October, more than 27,000 people have flocked to his speeches seeking answers to why the government is throwing out the old rules, allowing Japanese banks and brokerages to go bankrupt and letting foreign companies in to commandeer business from old-line Japanese companies. The crowds have surged since November, when three major Japanese financial institutions went bust.

"The looks on their faces are so serious," Mr. Ikegami said. "They are so worried. Although the panic from the November bankruptcies has died down somewhat, I can tell that people are still struggling to face a situation that was unimaginable before. In Japan, financial institutions never used to go under." Japan's financial system was hit hard by the collapse of the "bubble economy" in the early 1990s. Now, after

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Newstand Prices

London	10.00 FF Lebanon	11.300
Paris	12.50 FF Morocco	16 Dh
Cameroon	1.500 CFA Franc	10.00 CFA
Senegal	5.50 FF	12.50 FF
Guinea	10.00 FF	10.00 CFA
Sierra Leone	1.100 CFA Franc	1.100 CFA
Libya	2.800 Lire	225 Ptas
Italy	1.250 CFA Franc	1.250 CFA
Jordan	1.250 JD U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
Kuwait	700 Fils U.S. M. (Eur)	\$1.20

A Resilient Market Shrugs Off Bad News

The Dow Jones industrial index set a record Tuesday, led by a rally in the technology sector, as optimism that the disappointing profits of some computer-related companies would not stop the bull market.

Bill O'Hearn, a portfolio manager at McKinley Capital Management Inc., said "people have become accustomed to buying on dips." Page 14.

The Dollar

	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
New York	1.8282	1.8289
DM	1.8282	1.8289
Pound	1.841	1.841
Yen	127.415	127.80
FF	5.1386	5.1285

The Dow

	Tuesday close	previous close
+75.98	8643.12	8567.14
S&P 500		
change	Tuesday @ 4 P.M.	previous close
+11.95	1064.26	1052.31

AGENDA

Jordan and Israel Hail Mended Relations

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Israel and Jordan said Tuesday that they had opened a new chapter in their relations after a bitter dispute over a botched Israeli assassination attempt on Jordanian soil last year.

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu of Israel and Crown Prince Hassan of Jordan said at a news conference

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Woman Who Reportedly Had Clinton Encounter Testifies to Grand Jury

Mrs. Willey was deposed by Mrs.

ABC News and Newsweek have reported that Mr. Landow, in repeated



Prosecutors were also expected to ask Mrs. Willey about a three-page document that Ms. Tripp has said Ms. Lewinsky gave her. The document directs Ms. Tripp to tell Mrs. Jones's lawyers that

Prosecutors, seeking the source of the document, are expected to question a close Clinton confidant, Bruce Lindsey.

"I wouldn't think twice about him being alone," Dr. Hagood said, "unless he was having some kind of acute medical problem."

"Because of the ideological desire to damage Clinton," he said, "there was a certain willingness to believe all of it."

Herald INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S

An auto club official said that along with the strong U.S. economy, the low gasoline prices contribute to a national sense of well-being that stimulates "not only a desire to travel, but a feeling that you can afford it."

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Hindu Party Asked to Show It Can Provide India Stability

By Kenneth J. Cooper
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — President K.R. Narayanan of India gave the Hindu nationalist party a chance Tuesday to prove that it could command a parliamentary majority and form a stable government after the nation's indecisive election.

Mr. Narayanan stopped short of extending a formal invitation to the Bharatiya Janata Party to put together a new government. The party leads a multi-party bloc that fell 20 seats short of a majority in the 545-member lower house of Parliament.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who would become prime minister in a government led by the Bharatiya Janata Party, met with Mr. Narayanan in his hilltop mansion a few hours after receiving the president's letter of invitation.

Mr. Vajpayee said his party would submit on Wednesday the documentary evidence that Mr. Narayanan requested to show the party's ability to control a majority.

India's next government will be its fourth in less than two years, a period of political instability in the world's largest democracy that has accompanied the decline of the once-dominant Congress (I) Party.

The Bharatiya Janata Party, the largest party in the last Parliament and the new one, formed a minority government with Mr. Vajpayee as prime minister immediately after the last election in 1996. That government lasted 13 days before it lost a vote of confidence.

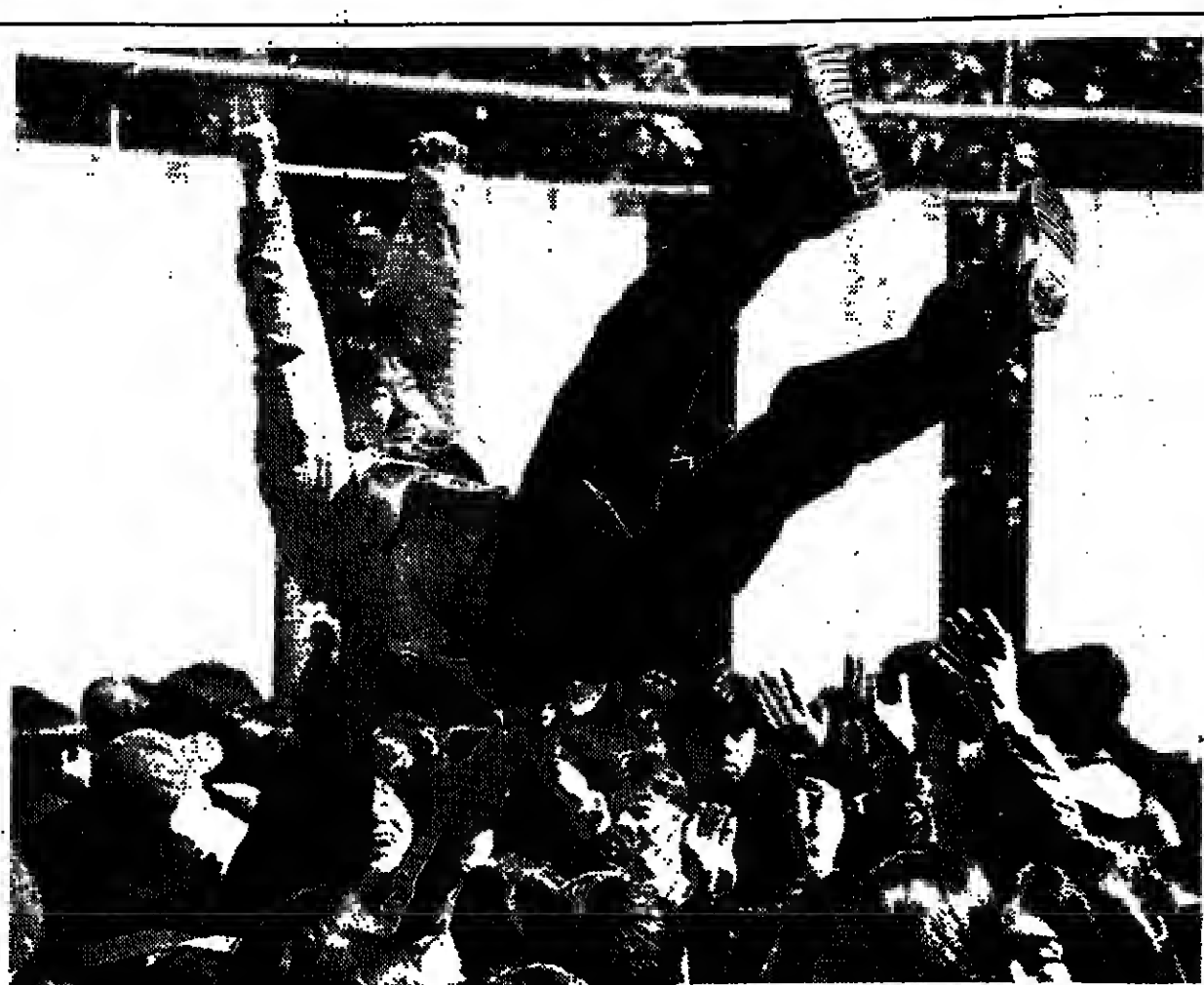
By once again turning to the Bharatiya Janata Party first, Mr. Narayanan followed parliamentary traditions that give priority to the largest party and leader of the highest bloc.

But his caution in withholding a formal invitation reflected his stated concern with restoring political stability.

Mr. Vajpayee, 71, said, "We are confident that we can get a majority."

The election commission's tally of 539 members elected so far showed the Bharatiya Janata Party and 11 allies with 253 seats, the Congress and its allies with 167 and the United Front with 98. Minor parties and independents hold the 21 other seats.

Four districts are still to hold elections.



JUMPING FOR JOY — A student being tossed in the air by his classmates to celebrate his passing grade on the entrance exam for Tokyo University on Tuesday. Less than a third of the 9,741 applicants were admitted.

Chinese Lawmakers Approve Overhaul

The Associated Press

BEIJING — The Chinese legislature overwhelmingly approved a government overhaul Tuesday in an attempt to bring the tenets of capitalist-style market reforms into the inner workings of government.

With only 63 abstentions and opposing votes, 2,814 delegates to the Communist Party-dominated National People's Congress approved the legislation, a wide margin even by the standards of the largely docile legislature.

Although victory was never in doubt, the leadership appeared unusually anxious to limit debate. The vote came five days after the plan was introduced. No open, congresswide debate was held, and deputies instead deliberated the merits in largely closed-door discussion groups.

The government restructuring, the most ambitious since market reforms

began pushing aside central planning in China 20 years ago, could eliminate more than a quarter of government ministries and commissions and cut the 8 million-member central bureaucracy by half.

The bureaucrats, who once set steel production and grain rations among other targets, would be prevented from micromanaging industries. Beijing instead would rely on finance and tax policies, the way most countries do, to steer the economy.

President Jiang Zemin observed the vote from inside the main assembly room of the Great Hall of the People. Next to him sat Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, the top economic policymaker, who is expected to be named prime minister before the assembly ends its session next week.

The reforms are aimed at reducing waste, corruption and state meddling in

business. They are part of an effort to fend off the financial crises afflicting other Asian countries and spur flagging economic growth by ridding the economy of the last traces of central planning.

But the overhaul will face strong opposition from well-entrenched, privileged bureaucrats, who sabotaged similar efforts in the 1980s.

The reforms call for elimination of 11 of the 40 government ministries and commissions.

The ministries of electric power, petroleum and chemicals are to become state-owned corporations, in keeping with ambitions to develop internationally competitive industries.

New agencies will be formed to promote advanced technology, such as the Defense Science and Technology Industries Commission and the Information Industry Ministry.

KOREA: Political Prisoners Languish

Continued from Page 1

Thus, under the rule of a former dissident, South Korea continues to imprison far more political offenders than many other countries in the region. But in South Korea, which was invaded in 1950 by North Korea and which worries constantly about the threat of North Korean attack or subversion, tolerance of communism seems to many to be an unaffordable luxury.

The prison authorities refused to allow Mr. Woo or other political offenders to be interviewed. Indeed, they have allowed Mr. Woo just one visitor in the last four decades: an uncle whom they found and took to the prison in a failed effort to get Mr. Woo to renounce communism.

Minkahyup, a human rights group in South Korea, says it knows of 478 "prisoners of conscience" in South Korean jails. Nineteen were arrested in just the first two months of this year, the group says, and Mr. Kim is treading carefully.

"If Kim Dae Jung releases them right away, that would distract from his economic program," said Young Jack Lee, a relative of the president's who runs the Maryland-based Korean Institute for Human Rights. "First things first. First we must rebuild the economy."

"I talked to the brother of a prominent prisoner of conscience in South Korea," added Mr. Lee, whose institute has close ties to President Kim. "I said, 'Your brother has been in prison for many years, so why can't he wait one more year?'"

That may sound like an odd suggestion from the head of a human rights institute. But Mr. Kim and his circle of friends are at least as much pragmatists as idealists, and they have learned from repeated political failures to become acutely sensitive to public opinion.

"It will be very hard to let them free, because of public feeling," said Kim Min Seok, a young member of Parliament and presidential ally who spent three years in prison for his anti-government campaigning under the previous military dictatorship. "It will be very hard to release pro-North prisoners who don't give up their pro-North ideology."

To be sure, associates say that Mr. Kim believes it is ridiculous for South Korea to have political prisoners and that he would like to release them at a politically convenient time. It is also true that some of the 23 men dubbed "long-term political prisoners" by human rights groups — the men like Mr. Woo, all of whom have been jailed for more than 27 years — were arrested as spies or infiltrators.

Yet lawyers and organizations like Minkahyup, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International argue that while some of those people might originally have been imprisoned for crimes like espionage, the reason they have remained

behind bars so long is their political views. In Mr. Woo's case, for example, four of the North Koreans on the boat were released shortly after their arrest when they renounced communism.

Other North Koreans have also been forgiven far more serious crimes in exchange for denouncing the North. Kim Shin Jo, one of a group of North Korean commandos who in 1968 killed 34 South Koreans while trying to assassinate the South Korean president, was quickly released after he "converted" and is now a prominent figure in the South.

Kim Hyeon Hui, a young North Korean woman who in 1987 blew up a South Korean airliner with 113 people aboard, also was pardoned after switching sides and is now living freely in Seoul.

Under South Korean law, even the most depraved of common criminals are normally released after serving 20 years. But an exception is made for Communists who do not renounce their views.

"We were allowed to leave only if we would denounce communism," recalled Kim Song Myon, who spent 44 years in South Korean prisons until international pressure led to his release two years ago.

Kim Plans Amnesty Friday for Prisoners

Agence France-Press

SEOUL — President Kim Dae Jung is expected to grant a special amnesty Friday after receiving approval from the cabinet, a presidential spokesman said.

A special cabinet meeting will be opened on Friday, and the amnesty is expected to be carried out as soon as it has been approved," the spokesman said, adding that no further details would be available until then.

The Yonhap news agency quoted an unnamed senior government official as saying the number of prisoners to be released under amnesty would be "very large."

News reports said the amnesty was expected to affect dozens of political prisoners, including the dissident writer Hwang Sok Yong.

Amnesty International has demanded the release of Mr. Hwang, who is at the top of its list of more than 400 alleged political prisoners jailed by Mr. Kim's predecessors.

Mr. Hwang, who strongly denounced South Korea's past military dictatorship, began a seven-year term in 1993 on charges of making an unauthorized visit to North Korea.

TOKYO: Nervous Nation Tries to Puzzle Out Finance 'Big Bang'

Continued from Page 1

years of dithering and with many other East Asian countries facing similar pressure, the government is taking aggressive steps to try to solve the problems once and for all through deregulation.

Top Japanese economic officials have declared that the worst of the economic crisis is over. But with Big Bang steps to begin April 1, and foreign powerhouses like Merrill Lynch & Co. and Fidelity Investments preparing to unleash a major push here, people are not so sure.

"What's going on?" said Michiyoshi Shimizu, a restaurant owner. "I have no idea, and I'm running a company. It's so complicated. I want to see what is going to happen after April."

Mr. Shimizu said he was worried that the nation's financial system was so weak that it might collapse in the face of deregulation and foreign competition.

Consumer confidence is so shaky that home sales have soured. There has been a proliferation of investment seminars, money magazines and personal finance books, including six recently published books on Citibank alone.

Some magazines and television shows urge people to jump into the new world of currency exchange deals and mutual funds. Others warn of con men, big losses and further bankruptcies. A string of bribery scandals involving several major banks and securities companies has shattered public trust in Japanese institutions, say analysts. So has corporate restructuring and growing concerns about pension systems.

On April 1, foreign exchange transactions will be deregulated, and restrictions on securities trading commissions

loosened. Under legislation before Parliament, banks would get permission to sell mutual funds. Other changes already in place aim to get more money flowing to entrepreneurial start-ups.

[The cabinet approved four Big Bang bills on Tuesday aimed at opening financial markets to greater competition. The Associated Press reported.]

[One of the proposed laws would give brokerages more freedom in setting commissions and make it easier for companies to enter the securities business by eliminating the need for licenses. Another would abolish barriers between banks, brokerages and insurers by March 2001, allowing each to compete in the others' business. The remaining bills would give the government more leeway in cleaning up bad loans by allowing it to set up a special company to repackaging property-backed loans into bonds.]

With more bankruptcies possible, the government is trying to build a safety net under the system. The banking deposit insurance system is being strengthened, and plans are under way to establish similar systems for the insurance and securities industries.

The goal of the changes is to create a thriving market that would funnel money to companies throughout Japan. "It could give rise to whole new industries, reviving the Japanese economy," said Tetsuo Fujita, a senior economist at the Japan Research Institute.

But he also warned that if the changes result in more bankruptcies and unemployment, there could be a backlash against the deregulation effort.

Analysts say smaller Japanese securities companies are not sure to sur-

vive. Merrill Lynch is spending as much as \$300 million to take over 30 branch offices of Yamaichi Securities Co. and to hire 2,000 of its brokers. The firm was Japan's fourth-largest brokerage until it crashed in November.

GE Capital Services Corp., a subsidiary of GE Capital, is taking over the entire sales staff and new business of Toho Mutual Life Insurance Co., the 12th-largest life insurer. The joint venture is to begin operations April 1.

"This is a huge market," said Michael Fraizer, president of GE Capital's insurance operations. "There's restructuring going on in every segment of every industry. That's not a bad environment" to be entering the market.

In a few weeks, Fidelity Investments is to begin selling mutual funds by telephone. It plans to focus much of its efforts, an executive said, on teaching consumers about the concepts of risk management and financial planning.

Japan is hungry for such information, if Citibank's experience is any guide. Twice a month since October, it has run a private-banking ad that says "those with more than \$800,000 in financial assets" should call for investment advice. Each time the ad runs, Citibank said, it gets 300 to 600 responses.

The success has even surprised New York headquarters, where executives had thought the wealthy would not respond to such an ad, a spokesman said.

But many Japanese appear ready to chuck protocol and tradition. Mr. Shimizu, for instance, bought auto insurance from an American company, because it was cheaper. He said he might buy life insurance from a foreign company and shift some of his money to Citibank.

Suicide Called Possibility In Crash of SilkAir Jet

The Associated Press

SINGAPORE — Investigators said Tuesday they were considering suicide by a pilot with a history of troublesome behavior as a possible cause of the SilkAir jet crash in Sumatra that killed 104 people.

Greg Feith of the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board said at a news conference in Singapore that suicide was "one of many things" that could be assumed as the cause of the Dec. 19 crash, based on information collected so far.

The Asian Wall Street Journal reported Tuesday that investigators were trying to determine whether Captain Tsu Way Ming sent the plane into a suicidal plunge.

The SilkAir Boeing 737-300 plummeted from nearly seven miles high (about 10,500 meters) into the Masi River in Indonesia.

The chief investigator of the accident, Otarjo Diran, said, "We have just started the investigation, but that doesn't mean we have said suicide. I think we cannot discount anything right now, not even foul play."

Captain Tsu had been withdrawn from an instructor's program and had a history of disagreements with the co-pilot on the doomed flight, Mr. Diran said.

Mr. Diran confirmed that the flight data recorder stopped recording "several minutes" before the plane went down, and said that the cockpit voice recorder had stopped five to seven minutes before the flight data recorder.

The Asian Wall Street Journal said this suggested either "an unusual form of system failure" or that the crew had turned off the recorders intentionally.

No argument was heard between the pilot and co-pilot, however, before the voice recorder stopped taping, Mr. Diran said.

One of the most unusual aspects of the SilkAir crash is that the plane was cruising at 34,840 feet when it fell. Most plane crashes occur on takeoff or landing. A sudden plunge in the midst of flight usually suggests a bomb or catastrophic system failure.

SUHARTO: President Re-elected

Continued from Page 1

brought his 200 million countrymen as the price of their political acquiescence has collapsed into expectations of a deep recession this year. The economy is hobbled by a huge foreign debt, a wounded banking system and a severely weakened currency.

As if these problems were not enough, Indonesia has been hit by its worst drought in 50 years, ruining harvests of foodstuffs and important exports.

Mr. Suharto's associates say he is determined to conquer this final, greatest challenge of his presidency. "He told us that he was already older than the Prophet Muhammad," said Lieutenant General Yunus Yosfiah, a member of the electoral assembly, "but that with a fighting spirit and adherence to the Indonesian soldiers' oath he was prepared to devote his soul, not to mention his possessions, to the country."

Mr. Suharto's possessions are an issue for his critics, who say the fortune amassed by the president and his six powerful children amounts to at least \$30 billion. One analysis of his reluctance to fulfill the terms of his agreement with the IMF is that he is seeking to protect this wealth.

Mr. Suharto's political dominance has endured in part because there is no real alternative. He has systematically eliminated potential rivals, changing his vice presidents every five years and

regularly shuffling military leaders to insure their loyalty to him.

Part of the persistent insecurity among investors comes from Mr. Suharto's refusal to put in place a reliable scenario for succession. Even with a vice president in place, there are fears of a power struggle and possible instability if he dies or is incapacitated.

Despite Mr. Suharto's untested re-election, there is a spreading sense within the country's middle class that the time has come for a change. A younger generation of better-educated and more affluent Indonesians is hungry for a more democratic system.

"In our hearts, we know Suharto has to be replaced," said Abdurrahman Wahid, the country's most influential Muslim leader, in January. "But the problem is, there is a difference between our idealism and the reality of the situation."

Students Stage Protests

Thousands of protesters, most of them students, demonstrated in four cities Tuesday for democratic reform and against the re-election of Mr. Suharto. The Associated Press reported from Yogyakarta.

The police scuffled briefly with protesters, 10 of whom were arrested for attending a banned political rally in Jakarta.

At universities in the capital and other major cities on the island of Java, students marched and shouted slogans urging the ouster of the president.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- 1 King Tut's favorite card game?
- 6 Billie and York Abbr.
- 9 Moola
- 14 Visa rival
- 16 Cow's flyswatter
- 18 Split, old-style
- 17 Gillet garnish
- 18 As to
- 19 —old
- 20 "St. John the Baptist" painter
- 24 "Come again?"
- 25 Outlaw
- 26 "Six Characters in Search of an Author" dramatist

DOWN

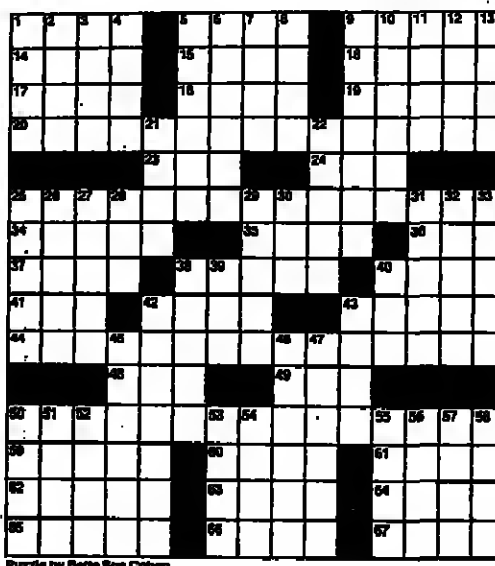
- 2 Dole out
- 25 Tostopper
- 26 River label
- 37 Pac 10 team
- 38 Flaming star
- 40 Stimulate
- 41 "The Crying Game" star
- 42 College's need
- 43 "Dile"
- 44 NBC Symphony conductor, 1957-58
- 45 Beatles' bench
- 46 Winner of 1930/74
- 49 "Norma" composer
- 50 "What-I" director Kazan

ACROSS

- 27 —esse
- 28 —law rounds
- 29 Shakespearean eloper
- 30 Stout relative
- 31 "Funny About Love" star
- 32 Use, as a cot
- 33 10th-century Holy Roman emperor
- 34 Make faces, say
- 35 Like Ellen, now
- 36 Cyst
- 37 New York Tribune founder
- 38 Camelot cost
- 39 Tossed skyward
- 40 Texas-Louisiana border river
- 41 Traction enhancers
- 42 Theda Bara, a.k.a.
- 43 Think tank product
- 44 —do well
- 45 Round number
- 46 "The Good Earth" heroine
- 47 Car with a bar
- 48 Self-confident words
- 49 Cry to the queue
- 50 Peculiar: Prefix

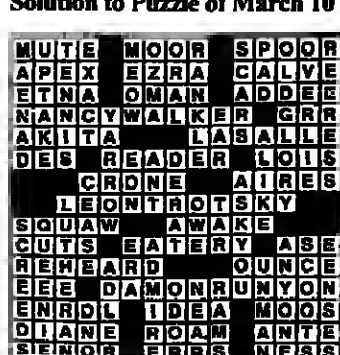
DOWN

- 1 Take a split
- 2 Friend of François
- 3 San —, Italy
- 4 The yoke's on them
- 5 Rouse
- 6 Best Picture of 1952
- 7 Novice: Var.
- 8 Talk to the hilt?
- 9 Swagger
- 10 Complain
- 11 Be a breadwinner
- 12 Tours with?
- 13 Lucie's dad
- 14 Make — with (jazz)
- 15 Delay Mae's mate
- 16 Gene Tierney title role
- 17 Tummy trouble



© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

Solution to Puzzle of March 10



Bomb on Pakistan Train Kills 10

LAHORE, Pakistan — A bomb exploded Tuesday on a train entering a station in Lahore, killing 10 people and wounding more than 80, the police said.

The explosion in Lahore, capital of Punjab Province in the east, followed two blasts Monday that killed 13 people and wounded at least 50.

No one has taken responsibility for any of the attacks, but the government blames India.

The bombing Tuesday was on a train crammed with passengers that was rolling into the Walton station, near the home of Prime Minister Mian Nawaz Sharif.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the three explosions "were part of a well-orchestrated terrorist plan" carried out by Indian intelligence, the state-run news agency said. (AP)

Nuclear Cargo Blocked in Japan

ROKKASHO, Japan — Officials, angry about the use of this remote fishing village as a nuclear dumping site, refused Tuesday to allow a ship carrying 30 tons of high-level waste into port.

The British-registered Pacific Swan was to conclude a two-month journey from France by berthing in Rokkasho. In a rare show of defiance, Governor Morio Kimura refused to allow the ship to dock. He said he wanted assurances from Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto that progress was being made toward finding a permanent storage site elsewhere.

Mr. Hashimoto had refused to meet the governor in

Jiang Calms Hong Kong Dispute

HONG KONG — President Jiang Zemin of China has helped clear the air in a dispute over Hong Kong's public broadcasting station, analysts said Tuesday.

In Beijing, Mr. Jiang told Hong Kong delegates to the Chinese Parliament on Monday that they were there only to discuss national policy, and should not meddle in the internal affairs of the former British colony.

Last week, Xu Simin, a senior pro-Beijing politician from Hong Kong, ignited a dispute when he attacked the editorial independence of public radio as a remnant of British colonial rule. Mr. Xu called for the station to be turned into a government mouthpiece.

"Chinese officials are trying to take some steam out of" the remark, said Sonny Lo, a political analyst. (Reuters)

Laos Dissident's Death Reported

BANGKOK — A former high-ranking government official detained for seven years in Laos for advocating democracy in the single-party Marxist state has died in prison, the U.S. Embassy said Tuesday.

The Laoian Foreign Ministry told the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane that Thongsouk Saysangkh, 59, died last month of complications from diabetes, an embassy spokesman said. Mr. Thongsouk had been deputy minister of science and technology. (AP)

As Danes V
Immigration

BRIEF

Recovering R...

...the French...

Gets Clean Bill

...the French...

the Record

...the French...

OPTION

...the French...

INTER-CONTINENTAL

...the French...

EUROPE

As Danes Vote Amid Plenty, Immigration Is a Main Issue

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

COPENHAGEN — From cradle to grave, welfare beckons here, and so do the tax collectors.

From maternity leave on full pay to subsidized day care, from hospital beds to classrooms, the Danish compact endures. Europe's highest taxes in return for Europe's most vaunted welfare state.

But there is trouble in this Nordic paradise and, when the country's voters go to the polls Wednesday in an early general election, no one stands to gain quite so easily from it as Pia Kjaersgaard, a 51-year-old former social worker.

She leads a small right-wing party that seeks to capitalize on woes that appear woeful only because, paradoxically, for 20 years, Danes have never had it so good.

Unemployment is down from 12 to 7 percent. Growth is up. Debts are falling. Inflation is down. The Danish welfare state, says Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen, is "a fantastic success" — even though many have begun to question its quality.

Yet, as the election campaign has unfolded, the issue that has put Mr. Rasmussen on the defensive is the one that Mrs. Kjaersgaard has made her centerpiece: immigration. Fugitives from troubled lands, said Soren Espase, a spokesman for Mrs. Kjaersgaard, "have every right to seek asylum. We don't mind. But we want them to go home" when their wars and turmoil are over.

Indeed, Mrs. Kjaersgaard said on television Monday night, refugees "must not be allowed to integrate into Danish society."

Mr. Espase amplified Danish People's Party policy: "It's a different situation in somewhere like the United States that is based on immigration. Denmark has never been like that."

Such views play into the worries of old people and the

sense among less-wealthy Danes that the number of foreigners from outside the European Union has begun to overwhelm the same medical services and schools that define the welfare state. In fact, the number is one of the lowest in Europe at 3.7 percent of the 5.2 million population.

"She combines a lot of things that Danes are afraid of," said Christine Cordsen, a political correspondent with the center-left daily newspaper Politiken. "She plays on people's fears."

Not that her public imagery suggests anything so low.

After her party did better than expected in a local vote last November, Mrs. Kjaersgaard did not mind when a television crew arrived at 7 A.M. to interview her in her housecoat. For the national elections Wednesday, when she appeared on television to talk about where she stood, she chose her kitchen for the occasion.

"She has a very normal family life, there's nothing hidden in the closet," Mr. Espase said. She married her accountant husband at 18, raised her children before going out to work and counseled the inmates of old people's homes before entering politics.

And not that she is going to win power. That contest is squarely in the hands of Denmark's political princes, whose policies are not very far apart. They are Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the head of a center-right opposition bloc among the 10 parties in Parliament, and Mr. Rasmussen, the center-left prime minister.

Mr. Rasmussen called the election last month, hoping for gains from an economic feel-good factor, but now he lags in opinion surveys and may turn out to have miscalculated.

According to opinion surveys, Mrs. Kjaersgaard stands to win 7 percent of the vote, which would give her 13 of Parliament's 175 seats, an increase of 9.

But depending on how coalition negotiations then

evolve, her party's influence could be increased.

Through the splintered prism of Danish politics — where any party that wins 2 percent of the vote is guaranteed a proportional number of seats in Parliament — the precise extent of her party's influence is unclear.

Yet, since immigration has been a major issue for many Danes, it has already forced such mainstream politicians as Mr. Ellemann-Jensen to pledge publicly that, if he wins, he will introduce more restrictive border controls and quicker measures to return refugees to the places they fled.

Mrs. Kjaersgaard's showing in opinion surveys, moreover, reflects a trend in Europe, where immigration issues have kindled a fringe of right-wing figures — such as Joerg Haider in Austria and Jean-Marie Le Pen in France — whose political capital builds on a sense of threat that heightens xenophobia and nationalism.



Troops searching outside a police station in Armagh that was shelled Tuesday.

Blair Agrees to See Sinn Fein Delegates

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, will meet with Prime Minister Tony Blair on Thursday, Mr. Blair's spokesman said Tuesday.

The Sinn Fein president, Gerry Adams, will lead the delegation to Mr. Blair's Downing Street offices, a Sinn Fein spokesman said.

Mr. Adams has made a meeting with Mr. Blair, his third in three months, a condition of his party's return to the Northern Ireland peace process.

Sinn Fein was suspended from the negotiations on Feb. 20 after the Irish Republican Army was linked to two murders in the province in violation of a condition of coexistence imposed on all participants in the talks by the British and Irish governments.

The suspension expired Monday.

Sinn Fein bitterly opposed the suspension, and it warned that its return to the talks

was by no means guaranteed. It demanded a meeting with the Irish prime minister, Bertie Ahern and with Mr. Blair, but after meeting with Mr. Ahern, Mr. Blair said it would be improper to meet with Sinn Fein while it was suspended from the negotiations.

Time is running out for the peace negotiators, who have seven weeks to reach a settlement of the 28-year-old Northern Ireland conflict if they are to meet the May 1 deadline they set.

Earlier Tuesday in Armagh, Northern Ireland, a police station was the target of two or possibly three mortar shells.

There were no reports of any injuries, a police spokesman said. No warning was given and there was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack.

It was the first mortar attack in Northern Ireland since the Irish Republican Army re-established its cease-fire in July 1997.

Ekaterina Gordeeva & Rosalyn Sumners
(World Class Ice Skaters)Borge Onsland
(Norwegian Explorer, First Solo Antarctic)Deepak Chopra
(Holistic Healer, Author "Quantum Healing")Ken Follet
(Author "The Third Twin")Victor O'Reilly
(Author "The Devil's Footprint")Ehud Olmert
(Mayor of Jerusalem)Fay Weldon
(Novelist, Writer "The Life and Loves of a She-Devil")The Dalai Lama
(Spiritual Leader)Jackie Stewart
(Motor Racing Legend)Linford Christie
(British Track Medalist)Scott Adams
(Author, Cartoonist "The Dilbert Principle")General George Joulwan
(Former NATO Supreme Allied Commander)Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
(Malaysia's Prime Minister)Lloyd Axworthy
(Canadian Foreign Minister)Markus Wolf
(Former East Germany's "HVA" Foreign Intelligence Chief)Louis Farrakhan
(Leader, Nation of Islam)Daniel Tarschys
(Secretary General, Council of Europe)Nelson Mandela
(President of South Africa)Steve Fossett
(Balloon Enthusiast & Record Holder)Stephen Covey
(Author "7 Habits of Highly Effective People")Yanni
(Musician and Composer)Jeffery Archer
(Author, British Conservative MP)Hillary Rodham Clinton
(U.S. First Lady)Soren Jessen-Petersen
(Director, UNHCR)Frank Bruno
(Former World Heavyweight Champion, British Boxer)Ehud Barak
(Israel's New Labour Party Leader)Cyril Ramaphosa
(Former Secretary General of the ANC)Kareem Abdul-Jabbar
(Basketball Hall of Famer)Vendela
(Supermodel)Norm Thagard
(Former MIR US Astronaut)Robin Cook
(British Foreign Secretary)Jacques Santer
(President, The European Commission)Liv Ullmann
(Actress, Representative, International Rescue Committee)Andrew Morton
(Author "Diana: Her True Story")Catherine Bertini
(Executive Director, World Health Food Programme)Emma Bonino
(The EU Commissioner of Humanitarian Aid)Alberto Fujimori
(Peru's President)Terry George
(Film Director "Some Mother's Son" on IRA)Rolf Ekeus
(UN Special Commissioner on Iraq)Kofi Annan
(United Nations Secretary General)Martin Lee
(Head of Democratic Party of Hong Kong)Salman Rushdie
(Author "The Satanic Verses")Max Mosley
(President, International Auto Racing Federation)Uri Geller
(Paranormalist)Maxim Vengerov
(Classical Violinist)Vijay Amritraj
(Indian Tennis Star)Inder Kumar Gujral
(India's Prime Minister)Mo Mowlam
(British Northern Ireland Secretary)Ismail Cem
(Turkish Foreign Minister)Alexander Downer
(Australia's Foreign Minister)Win Wenders
(Film Director "The End of Violence", "Paris, Texas")Norman Augustine
(Chairman, Lockheed Martin, Author)Richard Butler
(Chief U.S. Weapons Inspector for Iraq)

BRIEFLY

Dumas Recovering From Surgery

BORDEAUX — Roland Dumas, a former foreign minister cited in a corruption inquiry involving the oil giant Elf Aquitaine SA and the sale of French warships to Taiwan, underwent hip surgery here Tuesday, relatives said.

Mr. Dumas, 75, who as president of France's top court, the Constitutional Council, is fifth in the state hierarchy, has been summoned to appear March 18 before magistrates investigating the dealings of the Elf conglomerate, which was formerly state-owned. It was unclear whether he would be able to meet with the magistrates then.

In an interview this week with Le Figaro, Mr. Dumas denied any wrongdoing and said his surgery had been scheduled since December. The summoning of the Constitutional Council president in the inquiry into Elf kickbacks is unprecedented in French judicial history. (AP)

Yeltsin Gets Clean Bill of Health

MOSCOW — President Boris Yeltsin, 67, often plagued by rumors of poor health, said Tuesday that his doctors found no problems with his health when they examined him last week.

"No deviations were found," Mr. Yeltsin said in remarks cited by Russian press agencies. "The exam was conducted by the most modern and advanced equipment. They found no change."

The president also complained that he faced too much media scrutiny regarding the question of his health. Mr. Yeltsin had a heart attack shortly before he was re-elected to a second four-year term in July 1996. He underwent multiple heart bypass surgery in November of that year and then came down with double pneumonia in January 1997. He was hospitalized with a bad cold in December. (AP)

For the Record

Anti-nuclear protesters disabled at least 76 train ticket machines in the Rhine and Main River valleys early Tuesday, and left leaflets on the platforms denouncing a planned nuclear waste transport. (AP)

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INTER-CONTINENTAL

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INTERNATIONAL

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Albanians Shying From 'Fire' Across the Border in Kosovo

By Christine Spolar
Washington Post Service

TIRANA, Albania — Albana Bajrami has been following the deadly troubles in Kosovo for nearly two weeks, and she is deeply worried. "Anything could happen," she said, including one of the most frightening scenarios the 45-year-old dietitian could conceive of: that the people of Albania might be asked to help their brethren across the border in Kosovo, where dozens of people have been killed this month during a Serbian crackdown against ethnic Albanian separatists.

"We're too small and very poor, and I don't see how we can do anything," she said, standing on a bit of crumbling sidewalk in this capital. "Probably we could support them morally, but I don't see how we could do more."

For years, Kosovo has been called the potential tinderbox of the Balkans. Analysts warned that unchecked strife between Serbs and the Albanian majority in the southern province of Serbia could easily undo one of Europe's most unstable regions.

But after the worst bloodletting in Kosovo this decade, nerves rather than sabers appear to be rattling in Albania. No refugees are pouring into the country or into neighboring Macedonia, which has a sizable ethnic Albanian population.

Although Albanians in both Albania and Macedonia look to the streets by the thousands to demonstrate emotional support, no one is offering much more to end the suffering.

One of the greatest fears here is that the crack-

down in Kosovo — where 9 out of 10 people are ethnic Albanians — will unleash a tide of refugees into this country, one of the poorest in Europe.

"The best thing would be for the Kosovans to stay there and stay in their homes," said Tasim Mece, a cafe manager. "If they leave, the Serbs will take over — and that's what they've been fighting against for all these years."

Nerves rather than sabers appear to be rattling.

Fighting to maintain an equilibrium along its border with Kosovo, Albania appealed last week to Western governments for help. Military analysts in Tirana called the border very porous with numerous mountain paths. The government has requested a meeting with the 16 NATO countries Wednesday in Brussels to discuss the crisis, officials said.

"We don't want to pour gasoline on that kind of fire," said Sokol Gjoka, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry.

The 500 or so ethnic Albanians from Kosovo who attend university in Tirana are muted in their expectations of the government. "We know the problems here and how poor this country is," said Jusuf Hoxha, a medical student who grew up near Pristina, Kosovo's capital. "I don't expect Tirana to support us strongly — but the common people will."

Albania is still trying to recover from a devastating year of financial woe and political anarchy sparked in February 1997 when several get-rich-quick pyramid schemes collapsed, swallowing the life savings of much of the population. The government is trying to shore up a military that abandoned its bases during the civil unrest last year. It also is seeking to address the rampant corruption that led to the crisis.

KOSOVO: Milosevic's Gamble

Continued from Page 1

come to worship warrior saints and distrust all outsiders.

Most important, it seemed to offer a solution to the needling problem of cohabitation with other ethnic groups — which Tito had quelled with his considerable personal authority and a ruthless secret police network.

The triumphalism of the Serbs, not surprisingly, deeply frightened the Slovenes, Croats, Muslims, Macedonians, and ethnic Albanians, who had had their fill of Serbian hegemony under the monarchy that ruled between the wars. Those politicians who spoke of cooperation with Belgrade found themselves ridiculed and alone. As Mr. Milosevic rose to power, nationalist leaders from competing ethnic groups rose alongside him.

Mr. Milosevic, as president of Serbia, did indeed turn the state over to Serbian nationalists. He revoked the limited autonomy and self-rule granted by the Communists to other ethnic groups, including the Albanians in Kosovo.

In Kosovo, however, the independence movement did not follow the path of such movements elsewhere and take up armed rebellion.

Mr. Milosevic's forces kept a lid on unrest for nearly eight years, and as war raged in the rest of Yugoslavia, there was in Kosovo a deceptive appearance of calm. The ethnic Albanians mounted a disciplined and nonviolent resistance. They set up a shadow government, schools and clinics.

They collected their own taxes. Diplomas and certificates were granted from the nonexistent Republic of Kosovo. All contact with the Serbian community, which now lives in isolated and well-guarded villages and neighborhoods, was severed.

The failure to get concessions from Belgrade, coupled with the decision at the Dayton peace accords to ignore the Kosovo conundrum, increasingly left ethnic Albanians bitter and frustrated.

The growth of the Kosovo Liberation Army and its mounting attacks over the last year have captured the imagination of many here, especially the young. An increasing number of ethnic Albanians no longer speak Serbo-Croatian. Their only contact with Serbs comes when they are stopped, and often abused, by heavily armed police officers.

It was, ironically, a remark by the U.S. special envoy to the Balkans, Robert Gelbard, who visited Belgrade last month, that many now cite as helping to trigger the latest crackdown. Mr. Gelbard praised Mr. Milosevic for his cooperation in Bosnia and branded the Kosovo Liberation Army as "without question, a terrorist group."

The statement stunned the ethnic Albanians, and echoed comments by former Secretary of State James Baker, who argued in 1991 that Yugoslavia should remain one nation, an argument that was apparently interpreted by Mr. Milosevic to condone attacks against Croatian separatists.

Mr. Milosevic, despite the talk of Kosovo as a Serbian homeland, knows he has little time to quell any rebellion. Serbs are not ready to die for Kosovo. Most have never been there.

Yet at the same time he can not afford to lose the province, for it would be the crowning defeat for a man who has already dismembered his country, filled it with some 400,000 emigrated Serbian refugees from other parts of the former Yugoslavia, wrecked the economy, and turned Yugoslavia into an international pariah.

2 German States Halt Albanian Expulsions

The Associated Press

BERLIN — The federal interior minister, Manfred Kanther, said he saw no reason to stop deporting ethnic Albanian refugees from Yugoslavia, despite decisions Tuesday by two German states to suspend such actions.

The interior ministers of North Rhine-Westphalia and Lower Saxony said they were suspending deportations because of unrest in the Albanians' home province of Kosovo, in Serbia. They added they would encourage the other 14 states to join them until it was clear that the violence had abated.

Asked about the decisions, Mr. Kanther said he saw no reason for a sweeping halt to deportations for those in Germany illegally or whose asylum applications have been rejected.

"There is so far no evidence that anything at all would happen to foreigners who have no right to stay in Germany and so are sent back to Yugoslavia," he said.

The states are responsible for carrying out deportations and can stop them for specific groups for up to six months. A longer or nationwide ban requires the agreement of the federal government.

U.S. Envoy Accuses Serbs Of Using 'Brutal' Force Against Ethnic Albanians

Continued from Page 1

PRISTINA, Serbia — The U.S. special envoy to the Balkans, Robert Gelbard, accused the Serbian government Tuesday of using "brutal, disproportionate and overwhelming" force against ethnic Albanians in its southern province of Kosovo.

After talks with Albanian leaders in the province, Mr. Gelbard urged Belgrade to reduce tensions and build confidence so that a political solution to the troubles could be found through dialogue.

Mr. Gelbard arrived in Pristina, the capital of Kosovo Province, a day after five Western powers imposed sanctions on Belgrade over a police crackdown in Kosovo last week in which at least 77 ethnic Albanians were killed. Mr. Gelbard threatened further moves unless the government started talks on restoring the province's autonomy, which was revoked in 1989.

"Government forces used brutal, dis-

proportionate and overwhelming force in conducting these operations in a manner totally outside the rule of law," Mr. Gelbard said in a statement after the talks.

He accused the Belgrade authorities of trampling on the rule of law and ignoring its obligations to protect the rights of all citizens.

"It is up to this government in the first instance to lessen tensions and to take concrete steps to reduce tensions and to build confidence so that an effective political solution can be found through peaceful dialogue," he said.

Mr. Gelbard urged both the Serbian government and ethnic Albanians to refrain from force to prevent "a dramatically worse cycle of violence and more violence."

In Moscow, Foreign Minister Yevgeny Primakov said at a news briefing, "Russia is for a quick start to dialogue."

A traditional ally of Serbia, Russia dissented from the decision Monday by the five other Western powers of the Contact Group, which monitors the former Yugoslavia, to bar government credits to Belgrade.

Ministers from Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States also threatened to freeze Serbia's assets abroad unless it halted violence against Albanians and began talks on reviving the province's self-rule status.

"We may have different views and approaches to various problems, but that in no way destroys relations between the members of the Contact Group," Mr. Primakov said later.

Mr. Primakov repeated Russia's view that pressure should be applied to both sides, not just Serbia.

An aide said Mr. Primakov would visit Belgrade next Tuesday and hold talks with the Yugoslav president, Slobodan Milosevic, the following day.

At The Hague, the prosecutor of the UN criminal tribunal for the former Yugoslavia said the tribunal had the jurisdiction to prosecute suspects involved in the recent violence in Kosovo.

The chief prosecutor, Louise Arbour, said her office was currently gathering information and evidence relating to the events in Kosovo last week and would continue to monitor any subsequent developments.

In Kosovo, meanwhile, ethnic Albanians solemnly filed past charred and bullet-riddled corpses shrouded in long white sheets, trying to identify relatives killed in the violence.

Serbian police threatened to bury the dead in a mass grave if the decomposing bodies were not claimed Tuesday. Relatives, who want independent autopsies, charge that the Serbs want to cover up atrocities.

The official death toll from the violence last week is 46 ethnic Albanians and six Serbian police officers.

The Albanians say at least 77 of their kin died in two police sweeps through a region west of Pristina. Twenty-five were buried last week at a funeral attended by 30,000 mourners.

A list published in a local newspaper identified 29 of those killed, including 22 members of the family of Adem Jashari, Serbia contends Mr. Jashari was the leader of a militant group, the Kosovo Liberation Army.

Reporters reached the shed containing the bodies by traveling on side roads and walking into a virtually deserted Srtica, 42 kilometers (25 miles) west of Pristina in a region that was at the center of the crackdown.

The police stood guard at the entrance to the shed, and an armored personnel carrier was parked 45 meters (150 feet) away with its gun turret pointed at the crowd of about 50 mourners.

(Reuters and AP)



Ethnic Albanians lining up Tuesday to identify relatives slain last week in Prekaz by Serbian police units.

CHILE: Old Soldier Swaps Hats and Becomes Senator for Life

Continued from Page 1

1973 by deposing the Socialist president, Salvador Allende, in a coup. He dissolved Congress and banned political parties. But he allowed a transition to a democratically elected presidency in 1990 after a national plebiscite voted down his dictatorship.

With the exception of his nemesis, Fidel Castro of Cuba, no other major Latin American dictator has stood as his country's patriarch for as long as General Pinochet, an anti-Communist who on Tuesday painted himself and his army on as the nation's saviors.

Although it prospered economically during General Pinochet's rule, Chile became an example of brutal dictatorial oppression. By the time General Pinochet's era ended, more than 2,000 dissidents had disappeared and thousands more had been tortured in the name of protecting Chile from a perceived Marxist threat.

Indeed, the general who cried Tuesday while thanking his wife, children and grandchildren for standing by him through the years is the same man who once responded, when asked by a journalist about mass graves that continue to

be discovered nationwide: "Yes, but what a big economy we have."

On Wednesday, General Pinochet takes up a new title of senator for life, as mandated by the constitution rewritten during his tenure. The move has provoked a public outcry from opposition politicians and the families of dissidents.

"The damage he has done to this country is too great for his retirement to heal," said Luisa Toledo, 58, whose three sons were killed during the Pinochet years. The youngest was 17 when he was gunned down after a protest march in 1985.

"Our scars are too great," she said. "And this retirement is bringing us no peace. He is still in power as a senator."

The government forbade protests on Tuesday around the military academy. Instead, hundreds of Pinochet supporters stood behind iron gates and chanted slogans like "Long live Pinochet!" One young woman waved a banner that said "Thank you, General!"

The retirement ceremony was a tableau of old South American brass dinosaurs and military might. In front of a backdrop of tanks and anti-aircraft guns, General Pinochet donned a navy blue military uniform laden with medals, a red

sash of honor and a heavy gold chain.

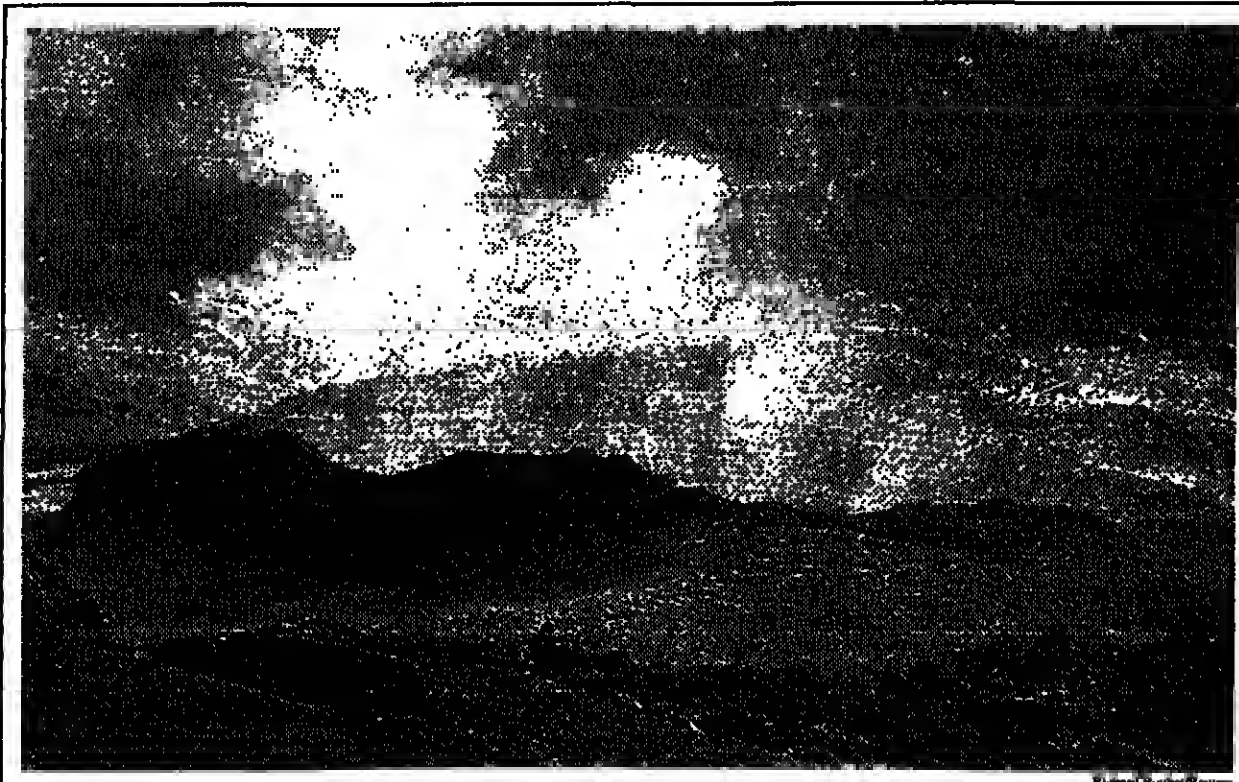
Rightist senators and their wives watched a parade of goose-stepping Chilean soldiers, who adhere to the strict Prussian Army conduct codes of which General Pinochet is fond. Snipers kept watch from the roof of the academy as General Pinochet stood next to his wife and President Eduardo Frei, who kept the general waiting 15 minutes before he arrived and the ceremony could begin.

Mr. Frei, part of a center-left coalition that now governs the country, was booed by General Pinochet's supporters.

In General Pinochet's long-anticipated speech, he made no direct comment about human rights violations during his rule.

But he did confront the issue of his 1973 coup against President Allende, the world's first democratically elected Marxist, who divided the country with his socialist policies. General Pinochet alluded to the Allende government as creating a conflict that "threatened the very base of the fatherland itself."

"The armed forces, destined to protect and secure the integrity of the fatherland, had to speak up in the face of extreme circumstances," General Pinochet said of his coup.



VOLCANO ERUPTS — Lava flowing Tuesday from the Piton de la Fournaise volcano, which had been dormant for six years, on the French island of Reunion. The lava streams did not threaten populated areas.

Lawyer's Plea To Spare Papon Outrages Jews

Reuters

BORDEAUX — Arno Klarsfeld, the French lawyer who is the son of a famed Nazi hunter, provoked an uproar Tuesday among relatives of Holocaust victims by urging a jury not to condemn Maurice Papon, an accused Nazi collaborator, to life in prison.

Mr. Papon, 87, is accused of ordering the arrest for deportation of 1,560 Jews, 223 of them children, in 1942-1944 while serving as the collaborationist Vichy regime's second-highest official in the southwest Bordeaux region and supervisor of its Office for Jewish Questions.

Mr. Klarsfeld, a lawyer for civil plaintiffs in Mr. Papon's trial for crimes against humanity, told the court that Mr. Papon had acted out of sheer ambition when he ordered the arrest of Jews in the hope of winning a role in a new world order led by Nazi Germany. But unlike the Nazis, Mr. Klarsfeld said, Mr. Papon had not desired the death of his victims.

"We are facing a man who did not begin his administrative career to commit evil and violence, who would not brutalize children because of their religion, an educated man who is not a bloodthirsty monster," Mr. Klarsfeld said. "In acting out of weakness, cowardice and self-interest, and nothing but self-interest, he crossed the line between good and evil."

Mr. Papon dozed during Mr. Klarsfeld's closing statement.

"We are not asking for a life sentence, which would not be fair," Mr. Klarsfeld said. He represents an association of children of deported Jews that is run by his father, Serge Klarsfeld, the Nazi hunter.

Relatives of Jews deported from Bordeaux, tense after five months of often wrenching testimony, were outraged by Mr. Klarsfeld's statement.

"It's not possible! I'm dreaming! It's unbelievable!" said Eliane Domange, who hid in an attic for several weeks with her brother after her parents were deported to Auschwitz.

Maurice David Mattison, who also lost members of his family in Nazi death camps, said, "There cannot be different levels in crimes against humanity."

A verdict is expected March 25.

DEALS: Merger and Acquisition Frenzy Raises Concern Among Regulators About Monopolization of Industries

Continued from Page 1

simply called off their planned marriage.

But perhaps no case illustrates the renewed interest in antitrust law better than the government's challenge to Microsoft, one of the most successful and admired companies in the world. At a dramatic, four-hour Senate hearing last week, Republicans and Democrats lined up to declare that the monopolization of the software industry was not acceptable and that they expected the Justice Department to do something about it — without saying exactly what they had in mind. Observers said it had been decades since they could recall a time when such a broad consensus existed for more regulation of the economy.

"There is now widespread acceptance of the need for antitrust enforcement on the Hill and in the administration," said Steven Sunshine, a partner at Shearman & Sterling in Washington who served as a deputy attorney general for antitrust enforcement in the first Clinton administration.

"There's been a definite increase in the vigilance of the antitrust authorities and their willingness to say no," said Mary Lou Steptoe, former head of the competition bureau at the trade commission, who is now at the Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom office in Washington.

At the Justice Department and the trade commission, officials say it's not that they are any tougher than they were before — it's simply that the economic environment has changed.

After all, the economy is in the midst of an unprecedented wave of mergers and acquisitions. And unlike the merger booms of earlier eras, in which companies in different industries were combined,

this time most of the deals involve "strategic combinations" of companies in the same industry — deals done with the goal of using size to dominate an industry.

And because there has been so much consolidation, deals that might have once gone through without so much as a raised eyebrow, reducing the number of competitors from 10 to nine, now face tough sledding because they would reduce the number of companies to two or three.

"Because of deregulation and globalization and changes in technology, we're living at a time when large segments of the economy are reorganizing," said Steven Salop of Georgetown University Law Center. "The role of antitrust in managing that change is significant."

But according to Mr. Salop, other factors also are encouraging regulators to toughen antitrust enforcement.

In the 1980s, the Reagan administration's preference for lax enforcement was bolstered by theories from free-market economists showing that companies with large market shares are not to be feared because it is in their own interest to lower prices and bring out new products.

By the end of the decade, there began to develop a "post-Chicago" school of economic thought showing that in the real world of imperfect market competition, companies with large market shares could leverage that advantage to raise costs for rivals, prevent new firms from ever getting a foothold, and fund ways to collude with competitors, all of which could harm consumers in the long run.

But beyond the economics, the politics of antitrust also have changed. Joel Klein, the Justice Department's top antitrust official, was bitterly criticized at his confirmation hearings as someone "who rolls over and plays dead."

But since his confirmation, Mr. Klein seems intent on proving that antitrust enforcement is very much alive.

Richard Gilbert, an economist at the University of California and one of the founders of the post-Chicago school, now warns that standing up to corporate giants may have become so popular that "there is a danger that the agencies will try to bring questionable cases to court favor with the Hill or with voters."

William Baxter, an economist at Stanford University who headed antitrust enforcement at Justice during the Reagan years, described the problem this way: "It's one thing to say that markets tend toward concentration and too much concentration can be bad for consumers. But even if it's true, it's not clear what government ought to do about it. Too many times the antitrust cure winds up being worse than the disease."

INTERNATIONAL

Key Arms Inspector Leaves Iraq, Ending First Test of Accord

The Associated Press
BAGHDAD — Scott Ritter, the American head of a United Nations team carrying out weapons inspections in Iraq, completed his work Tuesday and left for Bahrain, UN officials said.

Since they arrived Thursday, Mr. Ritter and his 50-member team visited eight sites that Iraq considers sensitive, said Janet Ann Sullivan, spokesman for the UN Special Commission, which oversees the inspections.

Sensitive sites include ministries and headquarters of intelligence or military operations. UN teams generally are accompanied by high-ranking Iraqi officials on visits to these sites.

Mr. Ritter's inspections were seen as the first test of the agreement that Kofi Annan, the UN secretary-general,

reached last month with officials here: Iraq agreed to cooperate fully with the UN inspectors and to open eight presidential compounds that it earlier declared off-limits.

The United States had threatened military strikes to force Iraqi cooperation, but retreated after the accord was reached.

Iraqi sources said that among the sites visited by Mr. Ritter were barracks of the elite Republican Guards and the Defense Ministry.

"All sites were inspected to the satisfaction of the inspection team," Ms. Sullivan said. She gave no details.

Mr. Ritter left for Bahrain with "the majority" of his team, she said, adding that a few stayed behind to work on other operations.

Earlier, the official Iraqi press agency quoted Mr. Ritter as having told the Iraqi side that he "finished his mission without any problems."

■ Annan's Novel Inspection Deal

Barbara Crossette of The New York Times reported from the United Nations, New York:

Mr. Annan has forged another direct link with Iraq by unveiling procedures he devised under which the presidential sites will be inspected.

The novel inspections, which could begin in two weeks, are the latest of a series of steps that a newly assertive Mr. Annan has taken that defer to Iraqi concerns about weapons inspections and in the process allow Baghdad to bypass the

Security Council. In the last two weeks, the Iraqis have effectively moved from near-pariah status to regular and direct contact with the highest ranking UN officials.

If President Saddam Hussein continues to abide by his side of the bargain struck with Mr. Annan and does not interfere with arms inspections at any site in Iraq, the United States will be significantly more isolated in the Security Council if it tries to punish Iraq or prolong sanctions indefinitely.

Emboldened, Iraq is already trying to test its power.

The country's foreign minister, Mohammed Said Sahhaf, wrote to Mr. Annan over the weekend, demanding to know why arms inspectors were not being disciplined for talking to the press

"despite the promises that have been made to us." High-ranking officials said that they did not know what promises Iraq was talking about.

On Wednesday, Mr. Annan will go to Washington to meet with President Bill Clinton and other high-level administration officials to talk about Iraq — and American dues owed to the United Nations.

The visit comes just after the secretary-general made several public statements in the last week supporting the view of some Security Council members that in a resolution last week endorsing Mr. Annan's Baghdad mission the United States did not, as the Clinton administration insists, win the right to use force automatically against Iraq.

BRIEFLY

Algerian President Enters Swiss Clinic

GENÈVE, Switzerland — President Liamine Zoulat of Algeria has checked into a Swiss clinic, officials said Tuesday.

In Algiers, medical sources said the president had eye trouble. Mr. Zoulat, 57, decided on the trip on the advice of his doctors. Algerian state radio said. The clinic in the hills outside Geneva treats a range of illnesses and injuries. (AP)

Mexico Targeting Juarez Drug Cartel

MEXICO CITY — Officials have announced a drive against one of Mexico's main drug-trafficking groups — the Juarez cartel — including dozens of arrest warrants and an offer of big rewards for information leading to the capture of its ringleaders.

Authorities said they were using the powers of a new organized crime law to take on the group. It was headed by Amado Carrillo Fuentes until his death last summer after plastic surgery.

Mexico's anti-drug czar, Mariano Herrán Salva, said Monday that 76 arrest warrants had been issued and that four suspects had been arrested. (LAT)

Albright in Canada

HULL, Canada — Making the first official visit to Canada in 10 years by a U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright on Tuesday reaffirmed Washington's call for a "strong and united Canada" — in other words, for no secession by Quebec.

Mrs. Albright delivered the message in French in the Quebec town of Hull, across the river from the federal capital, Ottawa.

Although she broke ground in U.S. policy, Canadian government officials had been hoping she would hammer home the message to separatists in French-speaking Quebec, newspapers reported.

At a breakfast meeting with government and business leaders, Mrs. Albright said Canadian unity was "an internal Canadian issue, which Canadians will freely resolve."

"The United States, as Canada's neighbor, friend and ally, will not interfere," she said. (Reuters)

Trust in the Government Edges Up a Bit in U.S.

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A new survey finds that public attitudes toward Washington have improved modestly from their low point earlier in this decade, but reports that only one-third of Americans think they can trust the government most or all of the time.

53 Hurt in France In Pileup in Fog

The Associated Press

METZ, France — About 80 cars and trucks crashed into one another on a fog-shrouded highway in eastern France on Tuesday morning, injuring 53 people, eight of them seriously, the police said.

The thick layers of fog, combined with speeding drivers, likely caused the accident on the A31 highway between Metz and Thionville, near the German border, the police said.

"The fog was like a wall," an unidentified victim on a stretcher told the French television news channel LCI. "I suddenly saw the cars in front of me, but I couldn't do anything."

The fog also kept emergency helicopters from landing and rescuing the injured. Ambulances instead took the victims to area hospitals.

The survey, issued Monday by the Pew Research Center for the People and the Press, found that disillusionment with political leaders is an important factor in distrust of government. A follow-up survey late last month to the polling done last autumn found that the current White House sex-and-perjury charges might have caused a 5-point drop in confidence in Washington.

Andrew Kohut, who conducted the research, said it was too soon to know whether the negative effect would be lasting but speculated, "It will take more than one more Washington scandal" to change the overall picture.

Mr. Kohut said that over the last three decades, trust in government has moved up or down in tandem with public evaluations of the state of the nation — whether things are getting better or worse.

There was a general decline in both from the time of the economic recovery in 1982 through 1994 — the year the voters ended 40 years of Democratic control of the House of Representatives. But things have moved upward since then, fueled by a booming economy and a decline in crime rates and other indicators of social decay.

Overall, trust in Washington increased from 21 percent in 1994 to 38 percent in late 1997, before dropping 5 points in the February follow-up poll. The earlier gains were across the board, with few significant differences between men and women or among groupings based on racial identity, age or levels of education. Democrats scored



HIGH-TECH MEETING — Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin of Russia, left, and Vice President Al Gore opening a Washington conference Tuesday aimed to speed up economic and technological cooperation.

higher than Republicans or independents — 48 percent trust in 1997 — and also showed the biggest gain since 1994.

To the degree that judgments about government are made independently, two factors seem to carry equal weight: the behavior of politicians and the actual

performance of the government. Younger people base their judgment more on their view of the leaders; older people, more on the way programs deliver.

The survey contacted about 4,000 individuals — a quarter of them in the February follow-up poll and the others last October and November.

Saudi King Is Stable After Undergoing Gall Bladder Surgery

The Associated Press

DUBAI, United Arab Emirates — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia was in stable condition Tuesday after undergoing emergency gall bladder surgery, hospital officials said Tuesday.

A team of American specialists operated Monday night after the king was admitted to King Fahd Specialist Hospital in the Saudi capital, Riyadh.

The infection he suffered was subsiding and King Fahd was expected to leave the hospital soon, the officials said.

In the procedure, surgeons introduced a tiny, endoscopic camera and long, narrow surgical instruments through small incisions in the stomach. His gall bladder was not removed, but the officials would not disclose the exact nature of the operation.

The medical team is monitoring the condition of Fahd, who is in his mid-70s, they said. The hospital stopped all visits and calls and has barred relatives from visiting Fahd.

A royal court statement issued Monday said the king was to undergo hospital tests after suffering from a gall bladder infection, but gave no information on his condition.

King Fahd had been on vacation outside Riyadh since Feb. 28.

It marked the first time since Fahd suffered a stroke in 1995 that Saudi Arabia had publicly announced that the monarch was admitted to a hospital.

In May 1994, doctors removed a stone from a duct near his gall bladder in a military hospital in the Red Sea port city of Jidda.

The Child Terrorists of Sierra Leone

The Associated Press

MAKENI, Sierra Leone — With torn clothes hanging from his thin frame and wielding a rusted machete, 9-year-old Masseh Moganki says he used to wander the streets of this small West African town with packs of children, searching for victims.

When the children found one, he said, Masseh would ask: "Do you want a long-sleeved or a short-sleeved shirt?"

The response determined whether the young attackers would hack off the victim's arm at the wrist or at the elbow.

Masseh was one of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of children kidnapped in Sierra Leone and forced into violent service for Sierra Leone's rebel Revolutionary United Front. Their victims — most of whom were singled out for alleged collaboration with the rebels' enemies — are commonplace sights in many towns; men and women missing arms, hands or legs.

Now freed, Masseh is trying to rebuild his life.

Much of Sierra Leone is trying to do the same in celebration of the return Tuesday of deposed President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah to Freetown and the defeat of the rebels. But there remains an underlying fear and dread in a country devastated by military coups, insurgent wars and rebel terrorism.

With many of its children schooled only in torture and violence, Sierra Leone's future is uncertain.

"When I was taken, I had to learn to do anything they told me to," Masseh said. As if to demonstrate the fate he faced if he refused, he ran a finger across his throat.

Those that resisted, he said, were served swift, crippling and often fatal punishments.

Having taken shelter in recent weeks at the Roman Catholic-run Pastoral Center in the central town of Makeni,

President Returns to Freetown From Exile

The Associated Press

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone — After 10 months in exile, President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah made a triumphant return to his country on Tuesday, vowing to restore democracy and rebuild Sierra Leone, which has been ravaged by civil war.

Arriving to greet Mr. Kabbah was the Nigerian strongman, General Sani Abacha, whose army led the effort to

overthrow Sierra Leone's military junta and clear the way for the president's return.

The president touched down at Lungi International Airport outside the capital, Freetown. "We will make this a new beginning," Mr. Kabbah said at the airport. "We will make this a new beginning for Sierra Leone."

Mr. Kabbah had been in exile in Guinea.

He told his massacre story in a chillingly steady voice.

When first abducted as a 4-year-old, Masseh was ordered to cook and clean for his gunmen captors. Before long, he said, he grew strong enough to wield a machete and was taught how to cut off human limbs in three or four blows.

His rebel guardians demonstrated on live victims how to gouge out eyes and slit throats, he said.

"We were caught and trained by the boss man how to be commandos," he said. "We were drilled on how to fight."

And to maim. A hospital south of here at one point had 46 victims who had lost limbs to the packs of children.

Mr. Kabbah was overthrown in a bloody coup last year. Last month, a West African coalition army fighting to restore democracy in Sierra Leone began driving the rebels from many towns and villages.

When the Nigerian-led army captured the central town of Makeni last week, hundreds of child warriors — dazed as if just awakened from a nightmare — wandered into the town from the bush and nearby barracks.

Taken from their parents when they

were just 4 or 5, most of the children have no recollection of their families or hometowns, said the Reverend Victor Boogiovanni, an Italian missionary who helps the children through his Makeni Child Protection Project.

For their often-brutal crimes and links to the rebels, the children are feared and loathed by their fellow villagers, Father Boogiovanni said. There are few places to turn for help.

"They were taught how to ambush, how to pull out eyes and kill," he said. "We are not trying to tell people now that bad is good. Bad is bad, but these are children and we need to embrace them."

For the people of Makeni, turning the other cheek is much to ask.

Masseh and more than 290 children kidnapped and trained by one rebel battalion were unleashed on the town for months to set homes ablaze and steal food and anything else they could grab.

Scurrying through the streets, they worked in packs, invoking terror as if it were a schoolyard game.

"What we can never forget is that these children have been victims themselves," Father Boogiovanni said. "These are the first victims of Sierra Leone's crisis."

Colombians Pass Up a Makeover of Congress

By Laura Brooks
Washington Post Service

BOGOTÁ — Colombia's voters, given the chance to remake the nation's scandal-plagued Congress, instead opted to have opted for the status quo, political analysts say.

Congressional elections — though marred by guerrilla violence and accusations of dirty money changing hands — were viewed as a crucial test of Colombians' ability to "renovate" a Congress that is awash in drug money and corruption, analysts said.

Dozens of lawmakers have been accused of receiving payments from drug cartels, and 74 people who ran for Congress are under investigation for crimes ranging from fraud to illicit enrichment, according to government prosecutors.

Although several anti-corruption crusaders were elected on Sunday, the majority of the 102 Senate and 161 Chamber of Representatives seats remained in the hands of the traditional Liberal and Conservative parties.

Official results, based on 96 percent of returns from across the country, showed the Liberals winning more than half of the 102 seats in the Senate, according to Reuters. President Ernesto Samper, a Liberal, has been accused of taking more than \$6 million from the Cali drug cartel during his 1994 campaign — an allegation he denies.

Only partial results from the race for the Chamber of Representatives were available more than 24 hours after polls closed, but electoral officials said they followed the same pattern as in the Senate, with Liberals expected to best the

Conservatives by more than two to one. "More than 85 percent of the Congress stays the same," said Fernando Giraldo, a political scientist at Javeriana University in Bogotá. "There is no real possibility of a short-term renovation."

Representative Ingrid Betancourt, a vocal critic of government corruption who easily won a Senate seat Sunday, said many candidates received illicit financing, making it difficult, if not impossible, for Colombians to elect a majority of clean lawmakers.

Turnout was about 45 percent, with at least 9 million voters defying threats of violence by Marxist rebel groups bent on sabotaging the elections. Turnout was lowest in rural areas under rebel control, where guerrillas imposed a travel ban that paralyzed transportation, election officials reported.

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EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Japan Makes Excuses

So many people are beating up on Japan's policymakers these days that you might almost be tempted to feel sorry for them. Don't. In its refusal to bear a fair share of the burden of relieving Asia's economic crisis, Japan's government is shirking its responsibility. The criticism is deserved—and, what is more unfortunate, it may be the only thing that can budge Japan's political system in the right direction over time, although even that is far from certain.

The most recent piling on came from Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, who told Congress that Japan is not doing enough. At a meeting in Britain last month, top officials from the world's most prosperous economies, the so-called Group of Seven nations, bluntly demanded more action from Tokyo. U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin and Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky have both weighed in. Officials from Asia and Europe have echoed their calls.

Japanese policymakers complain in response that Japan is not given enough credit for the size of loans it made available to Thailand, Indonesia and other Asian nations in distress. They have asserted that they understand the problem and have responded, but their critics won't give their remedies time to work. At other times they admit that their remedies are inadequate but claim they can't afford better. "It is not that we are unwilling but that anything of a magnitude enough to change the course of events may be beyond our means for some time to come," Kiichi Miyazawa, an influential elder of the ruling party, told The New York Times.

This latest explanation is the most preposterous. Japan may choose not to stimulate its economy, but it should not pretend that this is anything but a choice. Japan is a wealthy country with the "means" to redirect its

policy, but it is choosing instead to make future fiscal soundness its priority—and if that causes harm in Southeast Asia and sends the U.S.-Japanese trade deficit soaring, so be it. The irony, though, is that Japan's current choices probably do as much damage to Japan's fiscal health and its economy as to the rest of the world.

Much of Asia is sinking into depression. Countries such as Thailand need healthy markets to sell to if their economies are to prosper. The open U.S. economy provides one such market, and Japan should offer another. But because Japan is in a recession of its own, it cannot. This recession is government-induced—specifically, the result of a tax increase imposed last spring against the advice of virtually everyone outside Japan's ruling party and Finance Ministry. Now the government has offered a meager, one-time tax cut that is not enough to undo the damage or get Japan's economy moving again.

Even more than fiscal stimulus, Japan needs to open and deregulate its economy, something its politicians repeatedly promise but do not deliver. To sweep away bureaucratic controls and make room for foreign investment and domestic entrepreneurship would kick-start the economy, benefiting Japan's partners and citizens alike. But after some fits and starts of political reform, Japan seems to have reverted to a system in which a faction-ridden ruling party faces a weak and splintered opposition.

With no political force strong enough to challenge the iron triangle of bureaucrats, ruling party politicians and special interests in business, it is left to outsiders to complain, while government officials make excuses. The resulting imbalances are bound to strain the critical U.S.-Japanese friendship.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let's Hear Chung

Among the high rollers and influence peddlers involved in the dark side of Democratic Party fund-raising during the mid-1990s, Johnny Chung is a fairly small fry. But Mr. Chung, who has now agreed to plead guilty to violating the federal campaign finance law, is an example of a very big problem.

A struggling entrepreneur with no personal fortune, he headed no organization, belonged to no political group. Yet he donated nearly \$400,000 to the Democratic Party and made about 50 trips to the White House before people began to ask serious questions about where he was getting the money and what his motives were in giving it.

Mr. Chung was described by one former White House official as a political "groupie" who was permitted to hang around outside Hillary Clinton's office, starting at the first lady's picture. However, the key to Mr. Chung's access was clearly not his devotion to Mrs. Clinton, but eagerness to shovel money into the Democratic National Committee. His donations allowed him and his business associates access to the White House that ordinary citizens could only dream of—such as special guided tours and invitations to a holiday reception hosted by the president and first lady.

After one of these excursions, Mr. Chung made one of the most infamous gestures of the 1996 campaign, going into the office of Margaret Williams, Mrs. Clinton's chief of staff, and handing her an envelope containing a

\$50,000 check made out to the Democratic National Committee.

The most favorable possible gloss on Mr. Chung's activities is that he was using his access to the White House to impress business associates, who then invested in his enterprises. But it is unclear whether he might not also have been funneling money to the committee from richer patrons overseas.

The crimes for which Mr. Chung has been charged by the Justice Department involve just that kind of behavior, on a lower scale. They center on a 1995 fund-raiser for Bill Clinton's re-election campaign. Tickets to the event cost \$1,000, the maximum any one person can contribute under federal election law. Mr. Chung got an employee to recruit 20 people to write \$1,000 checks for tickets, and then reimbursed them with cash. He allegedly used a similar scheme to donate \$8,000 to the campaign of Senator John Kerry of Massachusetts.

Now that Mr. Chung has agreed to cooperate with authorities, the country may learn more about where his money came from, and what motives he and his associates had in giving it.

The Democratic National Committee returned his donations last year. Even before the election, committee officials and perhaps even the president himself were attempting to distance themselves from his operations. But those concerns should have cropped up several dozen White House visits earlier.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Bomb the Serbs

It is probably going to take a degree of military force to stop Mr. Milosevic using tanks, artillery and helicopters against the ethnic Albanian population of Kosovo, just as it took NATO air strikes to help bring an end to the war in Bosnia and prepare the way for the Dayton peace accords.

Unfortunately, the U.S. secretary of state, Madeleine Albright, appears to have backed away from the threat of military action, confining herself to moral denunciations of Serb conduct. The omission is sure to be noted in Belgrade, where it is well understood that American military and diplomatic power is what really counts.

The international community will have no excuses if it allows Mr. Mi-

losevic to ravage Kosovo. After the atrocities of Vukovar and Srebrenica, we know exactly what the Serb forces are capable of doing.

The Albanians have shown heroic self-control under the leadership of Ibrahim Rugova. Encouraged by the European Union, they have resisted the call to arms on the understanding that forbearance would be rewarded in the end. Instead, they were forgotten at the Dayton accords, abandoned to fend for themselves against the Milosevic regime. If the civic opposition has now been pushed aside by the hard men in the Kosovo Liberation Army, it is partly our fault. At the very least, we have an obligation to use our air power against tanks and artillery to protect the civilian population from being massacred.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

Righteous U.S. Hypocrisy Does Kosovo No Good

By Peter Maass

NEW YORK — "We are not going to stand by and watch the Serbian authorities do in Kosovo what they can no longer get away with doing in Bosnia," Secretary of State Madeleine Albright warned after Serbian police and paramilitary units killed scores of men, women and children in what Serbia portrays as a war on terrorism.

Mrs. Albright's warning sounds stern, but how serious is she? It is far easier to be the world's conscience than to be the world's policeman.

The United States and several allies agreed on Monday to impose mild economic sanctions on Yugoslavia. But if the violence continues, will the Clinton administration rightly insist on stiffer sanctions? Will it resort to military measures?

What does Mrs. Albright mean when she says the United States is "not going to stand by"? Does the administration plan to litter Belgrade once more with Security Council resolutions? Most likely, she hopes that Kosovo will quiet down, averting the need for hard decisions, but she may not be so lucky.

She should keep in mind a lesson from Bosnia. At the outset, it may be better to tell the truth than say the right

thing. The strong expression of moral outrage, without an accompanying will to do anything of substance, can be worse than useless. It can be harmful.

The expression of outrage has many effects. It reassures the American public, which wants to hear the White House say the right thing (although not

Needless to say, the expression of outrage in Washington no longer carries much weight in the Balkans.

necessarily do the right thing, if that means risking American lives).

Outrage puts the perpetrator, in this case President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia, on notice that he will be punished unless he changes his ways.

Lastly, the expression of outrage gives hope to victims by letting them

know that the world's superpower may come to their rescue. This is what can be harmful.

When the former Yugoslavia was falling apart in 1991 and 1992, the Bush administration made clear, in the memorable words of James Baker, then secretary of state, that it had "no dog in that fight." Mr. Baker was wrong about that—the stability of Europe and NATO was at stake—but at least he was honest. The independence-minded governments in Croatia and Bosnia knew that they would not get much help from the Bush crowd.

But Bill Clinton, running for president at the time, called for strong action against the Serbs. Once he took office, the moral posturing became fiercer, although action was not forthcoming until 1995, when the Dayton accord was imposed and troops were dispatched to Bosnia. In the interim, Bosnians died by the thousands.

Throughout the war, Bosnia's desperate government hoped for military support from the United States, or at least the lifting of a crippling arms embargo. Salvation seemed possible because the Clinton administration never ceased expressing its outrage and

never ruled out military intervention, notably air strikes. The prospect of American rescue was not the sole or main reason Bosnians fought and died, but it played a role.

Needless to say, the expression of outrage in Washington no longer carries much weight in the Balkans. Mr. Milosevic knows not to take the Clinton administration's warnings seriously. And Kosovo's Albanians are well aware of their geopolitical quandary. They reside within the internationally recognized borders of Yugoslavia. They know better than to expect the administration's actions to be consistent with its oratory.

But hope springs eternal. If the administration has no intention of truly standing up to Mr. Milosevic, its moral posturing should be accompanied by an honest assessment of the actions it will not take. Mrs. Albright, who knows the lessons of Bosnia, should not begin another process of conscientious hypocrisy.

The writer, author of "Love Thy Neighbor: A Story of War," a chronicle of the war in Bosnia, contributed this column to The New York Times.

A Vote in China: Weighing Down-to-Earth Promises

By Thomas L. Friedman

GUJIAZLING, China

Village elections began in China in 1988, a decade after Deng Xiaoping decided to abolish the failing system of communal agriculture and to give peasant farmers control over plots of land.

It was a time of turmoil in the countryside, and the Communist authorities in Beijing, keenly aware that all revolutions in China began in the countryside, thought that letting villagers elect their own administrators, instead of having them appointed by the party, would be a way of both letting off steam and improving village management.

Whether these elections really contribute to democratization in China is debated by experts. But what is clear is that they tell you a lot about what China's 900 million peasants are thinking.

Virtually all the adults in the village of Gujiazling, in the northeast corner of China, were gathered in the schoolyard to

hear the two candidates for village chief deliver campaign speeches. This is a dirt-poor village. The joke is that people from here go to North Korea for vacation.

The first to speak was the incumbent village chief, Li Hongling. Here is an excerpt: "Villagers, how are you? Let me remind you, I am 47 years old, a member of the Communist Party with a junior high school education. I want to do something good for the village. As you know, I helped this village recover from the Cultural Revolution."

"Everywhere you can see my sweat. I visit everyone's homes. I get ideas from you. I have never used the village's money to host a banquet. I have tried to handle everything legally. I promise to improve our elementary school and raise our incomes. If elected, I vow to get our vegetables to the township more quickly. I will also im-

prove the spirit of the village. We need more trees, and a fiber-optic cable so everyone can have a telephone."

"Under the leadership of the party, I will correct all my shortcomings. This is my contract to all the women."

After polite applause, his challenger, Liu Fu, took the podium. He went right for the gender vote: "First let me say that tomorrow is women's day and I want to express my congratulations to all the women."

"I am 51, with a junior high education. I am not a Communist Party member. I own my own bean curd business. I love this village. I love you all. Your poverty is my shame. I promise to reduce gambling and pornography in the village and create more channels for making money."

"I won't be arrogant. I will reduce the village budget to save your money. I won't take any

bribes, and even if my superior comes from the city, I won't take him for a banquet. We have too many official banquets. I have not been to a banquet or drunk one drop of alcohol in 10 years. I will guard the money of the masses. No cadres from the village will be allowed to travel on village money."

"I will bring technology here. I will give everyone the technology for making bean curd. I will drill more wells. The Cultural Revolution wasted 10 years of our lives. We have to think now of better ways to prosper. I will be very pragmatic. As Deng Xiaoping said: 'Black cat, white cat, it doesn't matter. All that matters is that it catches mice.'"

"I will improve our school. Knowledge is important. If you are ignorant, you cannot build a socialist economy."

"And I will take care of all the bachelors here, who do not have the income to find a wife. I will make you rich! Let's march together."

While the villagers voted in a barren, mud brick schoolhouse in the middle of a cornfield, I did exit polling. One villager in a green army jacket growled: "They are making government smaller in Beijing. They must do that here, too. Then we wouldn't have to pay so many fees for the village payroll."

As the votes were counted on a schoolroom chalkboard, villagers took turns pressing their faces up against the windows of the counting room to watch the running tally.

Meanwhile, the Communist Party boss for the village, still the ultimate power, sat in an Audi sedan watching the villagers intently watching the vote-counting. What was he thinking?

In the end, the incumbent won, 864 to 655. We asked the winner if one day he would like to be the first democratically elected president of China. He demurred. "I can only think of serving my small village."

The New York Times.

Ethnic Tension: Puzzles for Malaysia and Indonesia

By Philip Bowring

KUALA LUMPUR

Malaysia is being forced to reappraise aspects of the pro-indigenous policy it has made a key part of the national agenda since anti-Chinese riots in 1969. But Indonesia, whatever the outcome of the current economic crisis, is likely to move closer to introducing such a policy.

Indonesia at present favors indigenous business, and discriminates against people of Chinese origin in official employment. But it has no formal policy or specific goals for increasing indigenous ownership of the modern economy, or for reducing income inequality. It now fears the social and political consequences of not having done enough to address imbalances while the economy was thriving.

Malaysia, having earned the benefits of its policy in terms of

social harmony, is learning the heavy economic costs.

There are fundamental reasons why Indonesia and Malaysia have diverged on this issue.

In Malaysia, Chinese are more than 30 percent of the population. Malaysian politics has always been ethnically based, and the groups are clearly defined. Malays are also all Muslim.

In Indonesia, Chinese are only about 5 percent of the population and politically of no consequence. Politics has been dominated by the need to hold a vast and diverse country together. A significant minority of indigenous people are Hindus or Christians, and Islam has many strands. Policy has been to emphasize what unites Indonesians rather than single out a minority for attention.

However, for the first time economic issues are now at the center of Indonesian politics. Prosperity brought creeping awareness of disparities—Chinese domination of the modern economy, and also the concentration of indigenous wealth in the hands of a few people close to the regime. Middle-class indigenous dissatisfaction is turning to outright hostility as hopes of future prosperity are seemingly dashed.

Indonesia cannot repeat what Malaysia did. It does not have the money, or the bureaucratic machinery capable of carrying out such a policy. And there is a danger that a formal pro-indigenous policy would cause yet more capital flight.

Still, most Indonesian Chinese—that is, all but the ex-

remely rich or those with foreign passports—may feel that it would be better to accept some loss of wealth as a price of social stability. A formal system might anyway be better than the current one in which squeezing the Chinese is arbitrary.

Malaysia, meanwhile, is reaping the problems of apparent success. The first phases of its pro-indigenous policy were based on using large amounts of government money (much of it from new oil wealth) to promote education and acquire corporate assets on behalf of Malays, and on quota systems in employment and ownership.

The past decade has seen much less emphasis on these routes. Instead the government has used privatization and Malay control of banks to create a small but very rich new class of Malay entrepreneurs who now dominate much of the corporate sector. They got there through favored access to acquisition of public enterprises, government contracts and utility franchises, and financed their instant empires with readily available bank loans.

Many of these new groups—and the banks which financed them—are facing immense strains as a result of the fall of the stock market, the depreciation of the currency and property excesses. Some will collapse. Some will survive thanks to further dollops of official largesse from the banks or government-controlled cash cows.

such as the state oil company or the national provident fund.

Others, however, will have to look to local Chinese and foreign capital. Loss of indigenous control may be the only way some companies can survive.

Malaysia faces a real dilemma. It has shown that ethnically based redistribution can work well in reducing social tensions while not turning minorities against the nation. It has shown, too, that economic growth and redistribution are not incompatible. But it has yet to show how to create a big business class that can stand on its own feet in difficult times.

Official support for the new elite would come at the expense both of non-indigenous business and, more importantly, of the saving and taxpaying Malay majority.

How to promote both ethnic equality and national cohesion is a difficult question. Economic crisis will force change in the approaches of both countries. Foreigners would do better to understand the dilemmas than to focus on alleged "racism" of majorities and governments.

International Herald Tribune.

Why UN Dues Aren't Optional

By Richard N. Gardner

NEW YORK

A top priority for the Clinton administration is to persuade Congress to pay more than \$1 billion in back dues to the United Nations. Failure to do so would undermine critical UN operations in peacekeeping and development and further diminish U.S. influence in the world organization.

Complicating the administration's task is a new and fallacious idea, accepted by many members of Congress, that America has no legal obligation to pay its UN debts.

Last fall the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declared that the UN Charter "in no way creates a 'legal obligation'" on the U.S. Congress to provide the money to pay the dues. In justification, the committee wrote: "The United States Constitution places the authority to tax United States citizens and to appropriate those funds solely in the power of the United States Congress."

Those statements reflect a dangerous misunderstanding of the relation between international and domestic law.

The UN Charter is a treaty that legally binds every UN member. Of course, a treaty cannot override the U.S. Constitution; Congress is free as a matter of domestic law to violate U.S. obligations under international law.

But these truisms do not alter the facts: If Congress ex-

ercises its constitutional right to violate a treaty, America still has a legal obligation to other countries, and refusal to live up to U.S. commitments can have legal consequences.

There is no international police force to enforce international law, but nations generally observe treaty obligations because of a desire for reciprocity and fear of reprisal.

In 1961, when the Soviet Union refused to pay its assessments for the Congo and Middle East peacekeeping operations, Republican and Democratic members of Congress insisted that the United States go to the World Court to get an advisory opinion that the Soviet Union had a legal obligation to pay.

The U.S. brief to the court, in whose preparation I had a part, stated: "The General Assembly's adoption and apportionment of the organization's expenses create a binding legal obligation on the part of the member states to pay their assessed shares." In 1962, the court agreed with that proposition, and the General Assembly accepted it.

Article 19 of the UN Charter provides that a country in arrears of its assessments by two full years shall lose its vote in the General Assembly. The assembly, in an unfortunate failure of political will,

failed to apply that sanction to the Soviet Union when it became applicable in 1964. Nevertheless, the assembly recently has regularly applied the loss-of-vote sanction.

We are not just dealing here with legal technicalities, but with realpolitik in the best sense of the word. If nations were free to treat their UN assessments as voluntary, the financial basis of the organization would quickly dissolve.

Some Americans would not mind it if the United Nations' financial support unraveled. They do not seem fully to appreciate how important the United Nations' work in conflict resolution, peacekeeping, humanitarian relief and human rights can be for America.

If the United States has no legal obligation to live up to its treaties and other international agreements, neither do other countries. Then, any country would be free to violate any legal commitment it has made to America, whether to open its domestic market, reduce its nuclear arsenal, provide basing for U.S. ships and aircraft, extradite or prosecute terrorists or refrain from poisoning the global environment.

The writer, a former U.S. ambassador to Italy and Spain, is a professor of law at Columbia University. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: U.K. Sympathy

NEW YORK — Since the Maine disaster there have been many evidences of British sympathy with the United States. The visit of Sir Julian Pauncefote to the President is of peculiar significance. Diligent inquiry as to the object of this visit develops the fact that Queen Victoria has, through the British Ambassador, conveyed to President McKinley her gratification at the wise course which he has thus far pursued in relation to the Cuban and Spanish situation.

1923: Paper Indicted

PARIS — The French Communist organ, "L'Humanité," has been indicted in the person of its grant for libelling the French Army in its articles on the occupation of the Ruhr. Mr. Maginot, Minister of War, laid a complaint with the judicial authorities on the ground that

these articles "tend to undermine the confidence of the country, to sap the morale of our troops and to encourage the resistance of the populations of the Sarre and the Ruhr."

1948: Masaryk Dies

PRAGUE — Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, committed suicide by plunging to death from the Foreign Ministry. The death of the sixty-one-year-old son of Czechoslovakia's President-Liberator, Tomas Masaryk, stunned a nation still in the grip of the paralysis that seized it during last month's crisis when the Communists took control of the country. Government announcements attributed the cause of suicide to a combination of insomnia, concern over a recent illness and attacks "in the Western press" on Mr. Masaryk for his participation in the Communist-dominated government.

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Rediscovering a 'Lost' Williams?

National Brings 'Nightingales' Back From the Dead

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In an entirely understandable desire to sell as many advance tickets as possible, London theaters are beginning to operate a "Year Zero" policy that would have been the envy of Pol Pot himself.

Virtually any show that has not had a major West End revival in the last 20 years or so is routinely hailed as an "amazing rediscovery," with seldom any reference to any earlier rediscoveries: theatrical history is simply ceasing to exist.

Thus at the Almeida, Pirandello's "Naked" gives no program or other credit to the pioneering work done on the play here by Diane Cilento at the Royal Court in a much more Pirandello-hostile climate of the 1950s. And at the Lyric Hammersmith, Terence Rattigan's "Cause Célèbre," in an equally admirable new production, is treated by its publicity as though it had lain dormant in Rattigan's trunk since his death, instead of being given many and varied other revivals on stage and screen these last 20 years.

Worse still, at the National Theatre we now have Corin Redgrave solemnly announcing to an all too trusting advance showbiz press that Tennessee Williams's "Not About Nightingales" (1938) has hitherto been "known only to scholars," which is wildly untrue and detracts from a very real achievement.

It was indeed Redgrave's sister Vanessa who, through her friendship with Williams's late executor, Maria St. Just, located the only typescript of the play, and what Trevor Nunn is now staging spectacularly at the Cottesloe is assuredly a world premiere of tremendous importance. But all seven of the Williams biographies and studies on my shelf — some going back to the early 1970s and many by no means very scholarly — deal in detail with the play; how and when Williams wrote it, and why it was never staged at the time. It is also unfortunate that, in an otherwise superb cast of 30, Corin Redgrave as the prison governor gives the only disappointing performance lacking the sinister authority the role demands.

Christopher Bigsby, the East Anglian professor who from time to time inad-



Lee (rear) and Sandra Dickinson in "Nightingales."

vertently gives us the impression that he has personally invented both Williams and Arthur Miller, tells us in a pre-emptive program review that "Not About Nightingales" is "not a work of subtlety" and that its main character is "denied access to a redemptive love." And yet this is precisely what Canary Jim does get from his passion for the prison governor's shy secretary. As for the subtlety, it seems to me that it lies at the heart of this ostensibly comical and creaky prison drama.

In fact, of course, it was all too true: Williams hated his play on a real-life prison riot that had occurred some months earlier, after a group of convicts were turned alive while locked in an oven-hot detention room.

But at the time of writing, Williams seems to have been watching a lot of Cagney and Bogart movies; his play is shot through with all the clichés of Warner Brothers B pictures, until in one amazing scene between doomed lovers we move abruptly into the realm of writing he was so soon to make his own, the high poetry contrasted with low expectations of survival.

The reason for nonproduction at the time was simply that the semi-amateur theater group in St. Louis, The Mumpsters, for whom Williams had been writing it, went out of business before he could deliver a final manuscript.

He then moved on to other work, the

more prestigious Group Theatre in New York turned it down and the author seemed at that point to lose all interest in getting it staged. This is, after all, an amazingly journalistic play and its moment had simply passed.

But now, 60 years later, the fascination of "Not About Nightingales" is that it shows Williams well able, had he so chosen, to challenge such contemporaries as Ben Hecht and Clifford Odets with documentary realism.

In a vintage cast on Richard Hoover's brilliant traverse set, Finbar Lynch as Canary Jim and Sherri Parker Lee as his Eva lead a powerful cast in the first real and total triumph of the Nunn National.

At the Gielgud, after a couple of shaky playwrighting seasons, the good news is that Alan Ayckbourn is back to the top of his form with "Things We Do for Love."

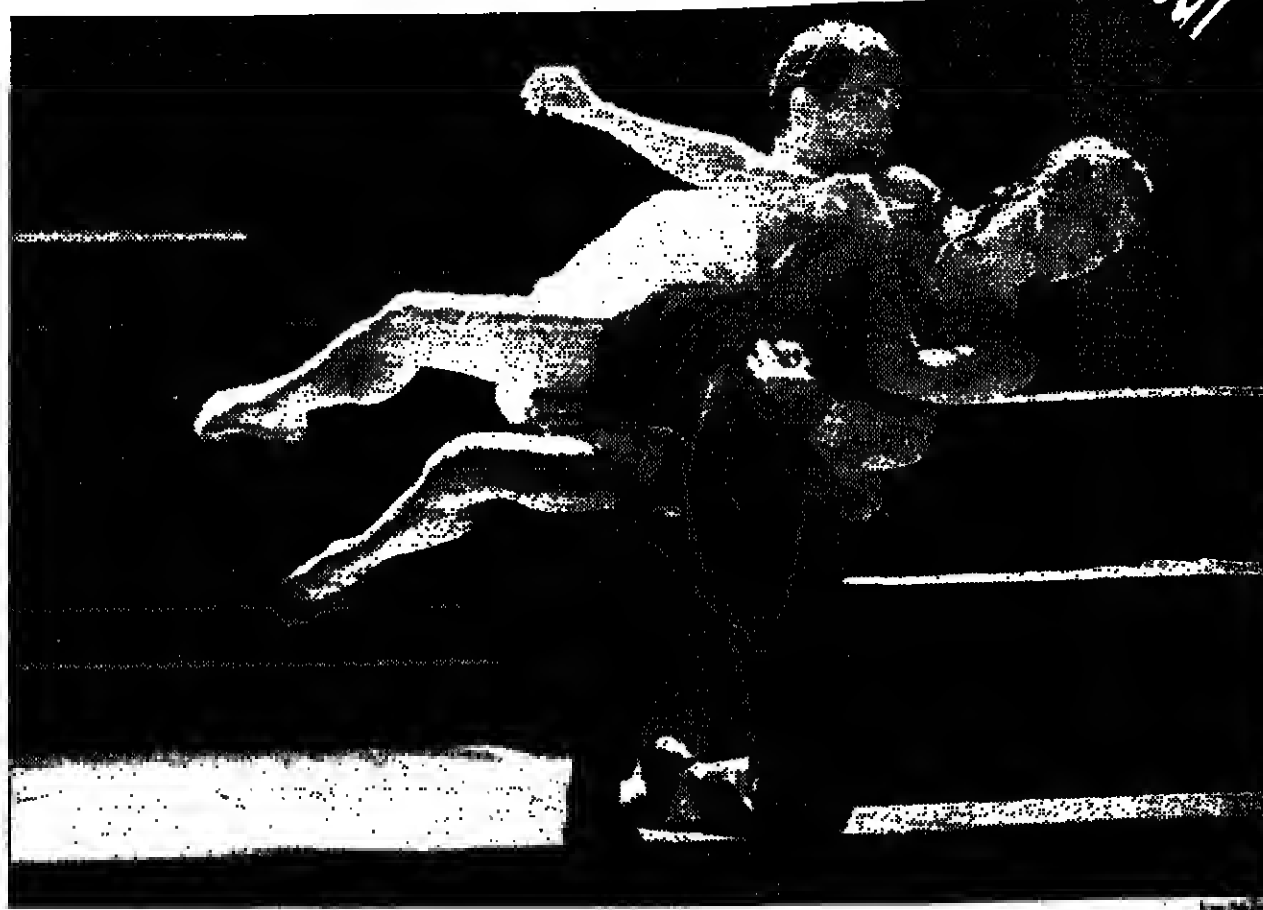
His 52nd play in 40 years is a wondrous mix of domestic comedy and sexual tragedy, the two empires of which he has always been the master contemporary playwright.

Nobody can turn tears to laughter faster, and by the same token no other dramatist freezes the grin on your face quite so effectively within seconds.

So what do we have here? Three levels of apartment dwellers (we see the upper lovers only by their feet, while the transvestite postman in the basement is usually only visible by the top of his eccentric head) who come crashing together in a series of disastrously overlapping relationships.

We often hear of people "bruised" by love, and Ayckbourn's courage here is to show that physical process: lovers end up with black eyes, bruised shins, limbs in agony as they inadvertently ruin each other's only chance of happiness, and seldom can the phrase "love hurts" have been better or more graphically illustrated.

And yet there are still some vintage jokes here as Ayckbourn himself directs a cast of four, with Jane Asher as the prim landlady, Serena Evans and Stephen Pacey as the upstairs lovers and Barry McCarthy as the lodger in the basement and women's dresses. The result is a Feydeau bedroom and living-room farce that veers briefly into Strindberg: a play about people who need people enough to knock them about a bit in a raw, painful and uproarious evening.



Isabelle Guerin and Wilfried Romoli in Paris production of "Casanova," choreographed by Angelin Preljocaj.

'Casanova' Without the Sex

In Paris, a Ballet Title Without a Title Role

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In the early '50s, Darius Milhaud, Philippe de Rothschild and Salvador Dali collaborated on a ballet evoking the life cycle of the vine, with erotic overtones. But when the Paris Opera's director saw Dali's designs his reaction was an immediate "Ob no! Not on this stage."

A lot of barriers have fallen since then. Dali might have had some fun with a ballet titled "Casanova," but Angelin Preljocaj, the choreographer of the work of that name now at the Palais Garnier is not trying to portray the life of the celebrated Venetian skirt-chaser, nor evoke Venice or the 18th century in any way. There is a title, but no title role.

A major hint comes early when Isabelle Guerin steps up to a microphone and, to the accompaniment of the "Blue Danube," proceeds to read a clinical list of the symptoms of various sexually transmissible diseases.

Preljocaj presents his work as an "anatomical traversal of a person emblematic of sensuality," of one whose life swung between a constant search for sensual satisfaction and constant interruptions for nursing himself through the inevitable results.

Whether this can be done by means of dance is an open question, and certainly not proved here, despite the efforts of six principal dancers and a corps of 24 through nine scenes spread over 95 minutes.

The first scene (titled "Huis Clos") shows three young couples in modern dress and modern surroundings moving in Preljocaj's angular and repetitive manner, with mild suggestions of sexual hyplay. Before long Thierry Leproust's sets change from this grand room to a series of enlarged X-rays of various human bodies, while Goran Vejvoda's mostly electronic and techno score is, he says, enriched by sounds picked up from clinical machinery.

Scenes unfold with titles like "Cardiologie," "Molecule Game,"

"Kama Sutra" or "Six Characters in Search of Something Else." The choreography is only intermittently interesting, but it communicates little, despite getting some fine dancing from the principals — besides Guerin, they are Nathalie Rique, Aurélie Dupont, Nicolas Le Riche, Laurent Hilaire and Wilfried Romoli.

In the end there was much more of Casanova to be found in the program notes than on the stage, even symbolically, in a work that is more clinical than erotic, and not convincing as an X-ray of desire.

This is a little surprising from a choreographer who is not coy about eroticism and whose earlier work for the Paris Opera Ballet, "Le Parc," was hailed here and in New York for its evocation of 18th century loveplay in an atmosphere much like "Les Liaisons Dangereuses."

At the first performance the dancers were cheered, but the choreographer was greeted less warmly. Remaining performances are March 12, 13, 14 and 18.

BOOKS

WHEN MEMORY SPEAKS:

Reflections on Autobiography

By Jill Ker Conway, 522.

Knopf.

Reviewed by

Francine Prose

LATELY we have been crediting the memoir with almost supernatural powers. Not only can autobiographies instruct, outrage, entertain and console us, not only can they seduce parsimonious readers into parting with the cost of a hardcover book — but also, it has been suggested, the personal narrative has finally driven the stake through the heart of those decrepit old vampires, the short story and the novel.

With so much being said these days about the art of telling the truth, it's cheering to learn that a sane intelligence has applied itself to this topic. Jill Ker Conway, past president of Smith College and herself a memoirist, author of the luminous and deservedly popular "The Road From Coorin" and "True North," has written "When

Memory Speaks" to help us understand our interest in the genre and to provide "the history of self-narrative in modern and postmodern times."

As promised, this brief volume offers a brisk overview of the memoir — from Saint Teresa of Avila to Benjamin Franklin, from Jane Addams to Katherine Harris, from Virginia Woolf to Lee Iacocca. Conway examines the spiritual autobiographies of St. Augustine and Julian of Norwich; the Confessions of Rousseau; the travel tales of Richard Burton, Mary Kingsley and Gertrude Bell; the narratives of pioneer women captured by hostile tribes; accounts by runaway slaves and heroic abolitionists; the life histories of feminists from Emmeline Pankhurst to Germaine Greer, of lesbians (May Sarton, Kate Millet, Audre Lorde) and of transsexuals, like Jan Morris. And this up-to-date study takes note of such recent popular favorites as Mary Karr's "The Liar's Club" and Frank McCourt's "Angela's Ashes."

As Conway endeavors to explain why these books were written and why they are still

enjoyed, we quickly begin to realize that a much duller mind than hers could, without much effort, discern the reasons behind our hunger for the facts of others' lives — a craving that necessarily differs with each memoir, each reader. Some of us want to be encouraged or comforted by experiences much like our own; others hope to be titillated or shocked by steamy revelations; still others want to see a lifetime transformed into art by a first-rate intellect, a charismatic storyteller, or a brilliant stylist.

Understandably, Conway can't find much to say about the subject beyond the essentially obvious. In any case, Conway is less engaged by questions about the appeal of memoir than by the challenge of distinguishing between narratives written by men and women, the "archetypal life scripts" for men and for women which show remarkable persistence over time.

For men, the overarching pattern for life comes from adaptations of the story of the epic hero in classical antiquity. Life is an odyssey, a journey through many trials and tests, which the hero must surmount alone through courage, endurance, cunning and moral strength. The corresponding tradition for women, she claims, derives from the medieval spiritual autobiography — with its special view of the power balance between the autobiographer and her God.

Such a tradition, involving a relationship with a first cause, did not permit the development of the sense of agency and acting on one's own behalf, with which the Greek ideal of the hero is infused. Therefore, women writers are less prone to take credit for their own actions, and more

likely to approach their own life story as something that happened to them.

This, then, is the main premise of "When Memory Speaks" — an idea that Conway applies, with mixed success, to the books under discussion. Some of these works fit obligingly (and convincingly) into the model she has outlined, while other, less accommodating memoirs have to be shoehorned in, resisting all the way. She omits certain classics, old and new — Emma Goldman's "My Life," Frank Conroy's "Stop-Time," Hilton Als's "The Women" — that might contradict her theory. Considering the memoirs of Germaine Greer and Gloria Steinem, Conway notes: "Strong feminists they may be, but it is in relation to their fathers and mothers that they first begin to speak to the world about their lives"; yet it might be argued that the family plays a major role in many autobiographies, by women and men.

Finally, one's response to "When Memory Speaks" will depend on how one feels about the taxonomical urge to classify literature by sex. Of course, there's no doubt that in many cases — especially in the past — female experience differed drastically from male. But too often the identification of "women's writing" makes, and leads to, spurious distinctions that only serve to confirm certain readers and critics in their prejudiced view that such works need not be taken seriously or approached with the attention and respect that we offer, as a matter of course, to writing done by men.

Francine Prose, whose most recent book is "Guided Tours of Hell," wrote this for The Washington Post.

PARIS FASHION

A Feminist vs. Feminine Rumble

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The shiny silver program at Dior's show Tuesday contained one word: SPORTSWEAR. Make that sports where?

As models in padded brocade jackets dripping with colored tinsel, or kilt skirts split open over sheer mesh, walked the New York rooftop set — all garbage bins, television antennae and chimneys spouting fiery flames — you just knew that John Galiano's woman sees daylight only when she's stumbling home at dawn.

She is so magnificent at night in her slinky dresses or in a moonbeam silver knit tunic over a pencil-thin skirt. But even if you removed the Edwardian hat, the porcelain choker and the shocking pink stilettos, she would look pretty daft at lunch in that gaudy stuff: the Aztec patterned parka and the strapless dress wrapped into a whoosh of fabric at the rear.

There were sports-wear pieces. Sort of. Like a quilted windbreaker with smocking at the midriff. With the fur hood flopped on the shoulders, it looked like something Henry VIII might have worn before he lost his waistline. In black, above a skinny black skirt with a French beret, it had an ineffable Left Bank chic.

Maybe if the pieces had been shown in a different way and in quieter colors, rather than as what looked like a heavy-handed parody of Christian Lacroix, the collection would have seemed more wearable. But Galiano's romantic vision that is so magical for couture, seemed here too obsessed with traditional feminine characteristics — elaborate headwear, fancy footwear, ornament and accessories — to be part of the modern world.

You could read the Paris fall shows as feminine vs. feminist. For his debut collection at Hermes, Martin Margiela made a noble statement about how women can follow the great male renunciation of adornment and flamboyance.

Strolling though the Hermes flagship store, past leather saddles and silk head scarves, were women whose faces carried a light patina of age to give character to their beauty — just like their well-worn Kelly bags. They were a nice touch from a designer known for recycling flea-market finds.

The clothes were resolutely masculine, even beffy, in the vast proportions of the loose, long layers and dark, neutral colors: camel coats and mole-brown pantsuits; plain charcoal tunics like pull-on V-necked sweaters; long gloves meeting crop-sleeved knitwear; slouchy men's trousers; long monastic dresses.

Many were reprises of Margiela's own oeuvre, and even in luxurious fabrics, the camel hair jackets, rainproof chignon coats and satin bindings were the antithesis of opulent.

The result was a show that was or-



Galliano's fur-trimmed parka.



Margiela's coat and tunic ensemble.

ganic to Hermes rather than a publicity stunt. But the edgy, angry, Margiela, whose deconstructed pieces expressed the radical spirit of a post-yuppie generation, was missing.

And male tailoring for women is nothing new; nor is the idea of showing off "real" women. Low-key fashion is also a negation of its risks and pleasures. Let's hope that next season, Margiela can use his cutting skills to tackle the post-feminist predicament: how can a modern-minded woman dress less like a man?

Dries Van Noten's collection of magpie pieces, shown in a fiery tent strung with fairy lights like a gypsy camp, found a fashion balance between masculine and feminine. Hussar jackets with embroidery on the sleeves went over light, layered dresses and ruffled skirts, or tiny shoulder-bugging knits and adorable shearing boleros. It all suggested that Van Noten had moved from the ethnic to the Romanby trail, picking up a mirrored shawl in Rajasthan, a fabric from Morocco, gathering patches of fur from ancient forests and putting their bony branches as patterns on filmy dresses.

THE collection's heart was in Hungary, in folkloric effects, and a red and black palette that freshened Van Noten's usual earthy tones. It recalled hippie days and Kenzo's traveling fashion years, but the mixed-weight and multi-textured fabrics, and the modern proportions, made a good collection.

Junya Watanabe pushed the boundaries between art and fashion, with metallic circles shaping fabric lengths to the body, over pristine cotton shirts and kilt skirts. It was as though innocent schoolgirls were experimenting with tailoring, braiding material into a dress or whorling a skirt into a rose at the breast. It was a fresh take on a deconstruction theme.

Other designers did their thing. Lucien Pellat-Finot moved his signature knits forward by introducing graphic blocks of color. Fair Isle patterns and varied textures. They included super-fine fitted sweaters and chunky sloppy joe's in 12-ply porridge cashmere.

Collette Dinnigan's merry collection of lingerie-inspired pieces was predicated on all that is womanly and feminine, from the cutesy-pie opening with a kirsch Judy Garland kid leading a line-up of bloomer-clad sonnettes, through the shapely frocks that harked back to the 1950s.

It was a reminder of all the things that female fashion stood for before androgyny stamped its heavy boot.

The last word on post-feminist dressing came from the 24-year-old Gaspard Yurkievich, whose flirty, flying panels, saucy tails of glitter fabric, and sharply cut mixes of soft jersey with papery fabrics proved there is a place for sexy modern clothes.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times			
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.			
FICTION			
This Week	Last Week	WR	ML
1 THE STREET LAWYER, by John Grisham	2	7	
2 PARADISE, by Toni Morrison	1	7	
3 COLD MOUNTAIN, by Charles Foster	3	35	
4 BLACK AND BLUE, by Anna Quindlen	4	4	
5 FEAR NOTHING, by Dean Koontz	6	6	
6 MEMOIRS OF A GESSHA, by Arthur Golden	8	16	
7 THE CAT WHO SANG FOR THE BIRDS, by Liane Jackson	5	3	
8 BIRTHDAY LETTERS, by Ted Hughes	7	3	
9 A CERTAIN JUSTICE, by P.D. James	9	13	
10 THE WINNER, by David Baldacci	10	12	
11 NIGHT TRAIN, by Martin Amis	14	2	
12 NUMBERED ACCOUNT, by Christopher Reich	11	2	
13 THE GOO OF SMALL THINGS, by Ann Patchett	13	30	
14 THIRTEEN, by Jackie Collins	1	1	
15 THE INVESTIGATORS, by W.E.B. Griffin	12	6	
NONFICTION			
1 TALKING TO HEAVEN, by James Van Praeger	1	9	
2 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Berger	5	190	
3 ANGELA'S ASHES, by Frank McCourt	2	77	
4 THE MILLIONAIRE NEXT DOOR, by Thomas J. Stanley and William O. Danko	4	59	
5 TUESDAYS WITH MORRIE, by Mitch Cullin	3	20	
6 THE LONG HARD ROAD OUT OF HELL, by Marilyn Manson with Neil Strauss	12	2	
7 THE PERFECT STORM, by Sebastian Junger	6	39	
8 CONVERSATIONS WITH GOD: Book 1, by Neale Donald Walsch	10	64	
9 INTO THIN AIR, by Jon Krakauer	7	44	
10 JAMES CAMERON'S TITANIC, by Ed W. March	8	5	
11 THE MAN WHO LISTENS TO HORSES, by Mickey Roberts	9	29	
12 JACKIE AFTER JACKIE, by Christopher Andersen	14	2	
13 THE RAPE OF NANKING, by Iris Chang	6	6	
14 CITIZEN SOLDIERS, by Stephen E. Ambrose	11	16	
15 TITANIC: Legacy of the World's Greatest Ocean Liner, by Susan Wells	15	5	
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS			
1 SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Kay Greenleaf	1	100	
2 DON'T WORRY, MAKE MONEY, by Richard Carlson	3	11	
3 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	227	
4 MAKE THE CONNECTION, by Bob Greene and Oprah Winfrey	35		

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THE AMERICAS



Rate Outlook In Germany Lifts Dollar

Bloomberg News
NEW YORK — The dollar rose against the Deutsche mark Tuesday on expectations the German economy is not growing fast enough to prompt the Bundesbank to raise interest rates in coming months.

A German government report due Wednesday is expected to show that the annual inflation rate declined from 1.3 percent in January. Central banks tend to raise rates to avert a danger of rising inflation. U.S. rates on bonds and deposits are currently higher than German ones, which

makes dollar-denominated interest-bearing instruments more attractive than mark-denominated ones.

"Germany's not going to be raising rates any time soon," said Lizbeth Goldberg of Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechselbank in New York, adding that that made people "bullish on the dollar."

The dollar was quoted at 4 P.M. at 1.8292 DM, up from 1.8269 DM on Monday. The U.S. currency was little changed at 127.45 yen, compared with 127.80 yen, amid speculation Japanese companies were converting overseas profits into yen before the country's fiscal year ends March 31.

Against other major currencies, the dollar was at 1.4890 Swiss francs, up from 1.4870 francs, and at 6.1326 French francs, up from 6.1265 francs. The pound was at \$1.6410, up from \$1.6388.

The dollar was also restrained against the yen amid expectations a report on Wednesday will show Japan's current-account surplus expanded in January from 1.062 trillion yen the month before.

"It does show the Japanese have been repatriating some assets," said Steve Barrow, a currency strategist at Bear Stearns International.

A rally in Southeast Asian currencies Tuesday helped the yen by fueling hopes that companies in the region will be better able to repay debt owed to Japanese banks.

Still, the dollar got some support from ebullient optimism Japan will take steps to bolster its slumping economy.

"Every time they talk about tax cuts, the dollar seems to weaken a tad but I can't imagine who in the world would buy into this," said Ms. Goldberg, of Hypo Bank. "They get our expectations up and then disappoint us every dang time."

Technology Rally Pushes Stocks to Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stocks closed at a record Tuesday on optimism that the disappointing profits of some computer-related companies would not stop the bull market.

"Long-term, tech is the place to be," said Nate Carter, president and chief investment officer of Lakefront Capital Investors in Cleveland. "It's often been said that not being in tech at the end of this century is like not being in railroads at the end of the last century."

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 75.98 points higher at 8,843.12. The Dow previously set a record March 3 at 8,584.83.

The Standard & Poor's 500 Index rose 11.95 to 1,064.26 in a broad advance led by drug, bank, oil, construction and utility shares.

"When there's uncertainty, people look for areas that have sta-

bility and provide predictability, and the consumer area, like drugs, provides that, regardless of what goes on in tech," said Bill O'Hearn, a portfolio manager at McKinley Capital Management Inc.

The Nasdaq composite index, heavily laden with computer-related shares, rose 23.35 to 1,748.51.

Technology shares had plunged Monday as investors bristled at late

buying on dips," Mr. O'Hearn said. Sun Microsystems rose 4 1/2 to 42 7/16 after several analysts raised or reiterated their ratings for the maker of computer hardware and software.

Other computer issues were mixed. Compaq fell 1/16 to 25 1/2. Intel rose 7/16 to 75 1/2 and Dell Computer rose 2 1/16 to 63 after Citicorp awarded it a five-year, \$750 million contract to streamline the bank's computer systems.

Construction companies, which thrive in strong economies with low interest rates, also rose. Foster Wheeler rose after it was awarded a \$136 million contract to build a steam generating plant in Ohio.

Fluor climbed after the construction and engineering company said it would put its equipment leasing unit up for sale, a plan it first floated last year. Fluor said it planned to use

proceeds from the sale to buy back shares as part of an existing stock repurchase system.

Championship Auto Racing Teams shares rose in their first day of trading on enthusiasm over the popularity of auto racing. The Troy, Michigan-based racing league sold 4.7 million shares for \$16 each Monday to raise \$75.2 million.

Richie Brothers Auctioneer rose. The Canadian auctioneer of industrial equipment sold 2.9 million shares at \$17 a share in an initial public offering.

Pentaco rose 2 1/2 from an initial public offering at 10. The distributor of fasteners for original equipment makers sold 5.2 million shares.

Waters rose after the precision instrument maker said it signed an agreement with Eli Lilly to become Lilly's sole provider of liquid chromatography data-management software for all Lilly's late-stage drug development and quality assurance laboratories. Lilly also climbed.

Bond prices were little changed even after the Labor Department said nonfarm productivity rose 1.6 percent in the final three months of last year, less than the previously reported 2 percent gain. Productivity measures the time and effort of providing goods and services.

The revision was in line with expectations. Still, investors are encouraged that strong productivity gains in the past year have helped keep inflation from accelerating.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was unchanged at 102 8/32, with the yield at 5.96 percent.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Very briefly:

- Cypress Semiconductor Corp. and Spectrian Corp., two Silicon Valley companies, separately announced plans to lay off more than 500 workers as part of an effort to trim costs.
- Argentina plans to sell two new telecommunications licenses by November 1999, ending monopolies on telephone services held by Telecom Argentina and Telefonos de Argentina SA and Telefonos de Argentina SA since 1990.
- H.J. Heinz Co.'s third-quarter net income rose 7.9 percent, to \$188.2 million, as cost-cutting and strong sales of ketchup offset a decline in overall sales.
- Cisco Systems Inc. will buy NetSpeed Inc. for about \$236 million in stock, bulking up Cisco's line of high-speed transmission equipment for Internet and telephone companies.
- Citicorp awarded AT&T Corp. a five-year, \$750 million contract to streamline the bank's computer systems.
- Safety-Kleen Corp. agreed to negotiate with Laidlaw Environmental Services Inc. a hostile bidder for the company, after its shareholders rejected a \$1.9 billion cash offer by a group led by Philip Services Corp.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

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PG&E to Manage Ultramar Diamond's Power Purchases

Bloomberg News
SAN ANTONIO, Texas — PG&E Corp. agreed Tuesday to manage more than \$2 billion in natural gas and electricity purchases for Ultramar Diamond Shamrock Corp. over the life of a seven-year alliance designed to cut the oil refiner's energy costs.

PG&E will buy the electricity and natural gas needed to run Ultramar Diamond's refining and chemical plants in the United States and Canada and will build a 750-megawatt electricity plant to

provide power to an Ultramar Diamond refinery near San Antonio. Electric companies are negotiating national power contracts as Washington moves to open \$200 billion in annual electricity sales to competition.

"This deal is creative," said Robin Dieckhoff of Edward Jones & Co. "It's the kind of thing competitive companies do."

Ultramar Diamond said it expects the agreement to cut energy costs at its refineries, pipeline terminal and retail facilities by 15

percent to 25 percent by lowering its costs for power and fuel and cutting its energy consumption.

PG&E has about 4.5 million electric customers and 3.7 million natural gas customers in northern and central California.

Ultramar Diamond provides gasoline to a network of North American convenience stores and service stations.

PG&E shares closed Tuesday at \$31, up 62.5 cents. Ultramar Diamond shares were at \$35.4375, up 18.75 cents.

A Colorado Boom Town Just Says 'No' to Nike

The Associated Press
GOLDEN, Colorado — When Nike came offering to create a new corporate campus and thousands of jobs on a mesa overlooking this city, the reaction was less than golden.

Residents formed an opposition group with the slogan "Just say no," and city officials said the company would have to come up with something more if it wants a warm welcome.

"Nike has good-paying jobs and good people, but there's going to have to be more in it for the community," said Mike Bestor, city manager in the municipality that is home to Coors beer and bills itself as the place "Where the West lives."

Things like a concert hall, shoes for schoolchildren and a couple of new soccer fields would be a nice start, he said.

"We've been up front with Nike," said Jaime Gomez, Colorado's director of financial and business development. "If this project is going to happen in Colorado, they have to have local support."

"Yes, it's a good company, yes it has jobs paying \$50,000 a year, but the community also has to look at other issues like growth problems, infrastructure and transportation," he said.

Nike's proposed new facility would offer about 5,000 jobs in a campus atmosphere, with office space, light manufacturing and distribution.

Nonetheless, opponents presented to the city council with 1,000 signatures against the project after Nike said it favored building the complex on South Table Mountain, overlooking the gateway to the In-

terstate 70 corridor that leads to the state's resort areas.

Residents said they did not want giant sneaker signs or the company's trademark "swoosh" on their landscape.

Portia Masterson, who runs a bicycle shop and helped form the group Friends of the Mesa, said this Denver suburb could afford to be choosy, with an unemployment rate under 3 percent. She said the community should consider other factors when counting big corporations.

"The people who are enthusiastic about this project are the people in economic development who believe the bigger the growth, the more they like it," she said. "We don't have people scrambling for the jobs they're offering."

Mr. Bestor said Nike would have to sweeten the pot if it wants a home in Golden, in addition to agreeing to keep a low profile by putting its buildings out of sight.

Lee Weinstein, spokesman for Nike, which has its headquarters in Beaverton, Oregon, said there would not be any giant sneakers on the side of the mountain if the company decides to build in Colorado.

And he said, the company is conscientious about environmental concerns, and knows parts of Denver are congested.

But he pointed out that other states and even Canada were interested in the jobs his company is offering.

"In British Columbia, they're excited about this," he said. "The only place there has been any contention is from a small group in Golden, Colorado."

AMEX


Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
The 300 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.
The Associated Press.

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	125.00	124.00	124.00	124.00
Microsoft	45.00	44.00	44.00	44.00
Apple	35.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
Oracle	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Sun	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
HP	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Intel	75.00	74.00	74.00	74.00
Dell	63.00	62.00	62.00	62.00
Compaq	25.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Cyber	15.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Novell	10.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Lotus	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Parsons	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Unisys	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
3M	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50
Boeing	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25
General Electric	0.25	0.10	0.10	0.10
Walt Disney	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05
Johnson & Johnson	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02
Merck	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Pfizer	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
Amgen	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Genentech	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Novartis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Tuesday's 4 P.M. Close
The 2,600 most traded stocks of the day.
Intraday prices not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press

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Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change	Volume	Unlisted C
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Zhu Blames

Democracy Helps

COLA: Schools Are

TIME: This Editor

Editor James Keefe, and son of his staff as well as president. Bruce Mason and the new direction took Mr. Isaacson by surprise. The magazine is subtle, not long-term Time likes Mr. Isaacson's religion. Walter realized the magazine could not pull," said Henry Grunwald, who left Time from 1977, when he became chief of Time Inc.

Isaacson has expanded the magazine's coverage of science and technology and cut back on coverage of foreign affairs. He brought in several new writers many of them young. It has been a strategic planning special

of all, he has moved away at the idea of Jones through people. In the last two years, Time aimed at so someone being hit with head-slamming long," said Mr. Isaacson sitting in his white chair after the news. "We assume they're what is behind

Isaacson said he was proud of such a profile of Intel's Andrew Grove, of Super Ramo and the search for Kira the fugitive hippie.

Harvard

ASIA/PACIFIC

Indonesians See Humiliation in IMF Plan

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — Nearly two months later, Indonesians still shudder at the image. Their president sits hunched at a table, signing what amounts to an economic surrender agreement, as the head of the International Monetary Fund glares sternly at him with his arms folded. The image was in a widely printed photograph taken on Jan. 15 when President Suharto, under strong international pressure, agreed to a package of austerity measures that would cause pain for almost everybody here.

"The next day, I remember, people weren't talking about the contents of the agreement but about that photograph: how could our president be humiliated that way?" said Dewi Fortuna Anwar, a leading political scientist. "Indonesia is a

proud country. We have been known to choose to go hungry rather than give in to outside pressure."

Since then Mr. Suharto has dug in his heels, resisting full implementation of the agreement while suggesting that he had his own formula called "IMF-plus." He has not defined this formula, but it is clearly intended to show that the IMF is not Indonesia's sole master.

Now a new round of arm-wrestling is under way between Indonesia and the IMF, and nationalist resentment is mounting.

"We welcome the help of international bodies like the IMF and the World Bank," said Ginandjar Kartasudharta, an official of the ruling party, Golkar. "But if that means they can impose their will or humiliate us, we would be better off without their aid."

On Friday, the Fund announced it was delaying at least until next

month its second \$3 billion disbursement from a \$40 billion rescue package first negotiated last October. It said Indonesia had not yet met the "basic conditions" for the release of more money.

Officials of the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank said Tuesday their agencies would withhold \$2.5 billion in loans because of Mr. Suharto's reluctance to implement reforms, Agency France-Presse reported.

[Indonesia said Tuesday it would send a top-level team to Washington soon for talks with the IMF and the United States, Reuters reported. Fuad Bawazir, strongly opposed to be the new finance minister, said the government's chief economic adviser, Widjojo Nitisastro, would head the delegation and leave for Washington next Tuesday.]

Part of the conflict seems to stem from the apparently diverging goals

of the IMF and Mr. Suharto. While the Fund is seeking an overhaul of Indonesia's economic system to make it more liberal and open, Mr. Suharto appears to be focused on short-term recovery. He has cited the need to strengthen the currency, which now stands at less than 30 percent of its value last summer. To this end Mr. Suharto has been considering setting an artificially strong rate for the currency but at the risk of long-term problems.

Analysts here say this quick fix is at least in part intended to bail out the president's wealthy and influential children and friends, whose enterprises have been crippled by the weak currency.

On Sunday, Mr. Suharto said the liberal economy the Fund was seeking would run counter to Indonesia's tradition of a communal and family-based economy under the protection of the government.

Hashimoto Vows To Get to Bottom Of Japan Scandals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto pledged Tuesday to get to the bottom of scandals threatening to engulf the Bank of Japan and the Finance Ministry as a new report surfaced of alleged wrongdoing by an official.

But in remarks to the lower house of Parliament, Mr. Hashimoto and Finance Minister Hikoichi Matsunaga declined to comment on an opposition lawmaker's suggestion that the central bank chief, Yasuo Matsushita, and Mr. Matsunaga should resign if wrongdoing were proved.

Mr. Hashimoto said investigations were continuing into connections between financial institutions and *tokaiya*, or corporate racketeers, and that the scandals had now spread to include the arrests of Finance Ministry officials on suspicion of accepting lavish entertainment in return for favors.

Meanwhile, a newspaper reported Tuesday that a senior Finance Ministry official accepted millions of dollars in entertainment from the banks he was supposed to be regulating. (Reuters, AFP)

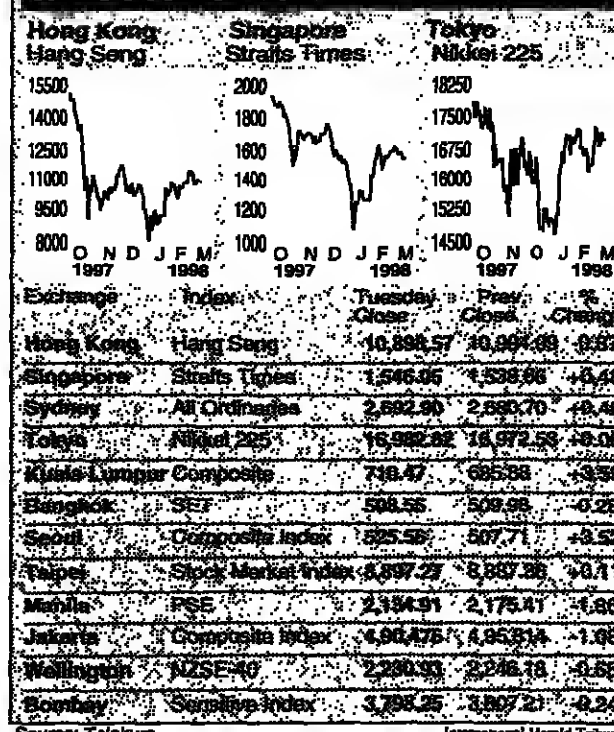
Nikko Faces New Charges

Japanese prosecutors issued fresh charges against two former executives of Nikko Securities Co., prompting authorities to slap a suspension on the brokerage's dealings in government bonds just a week after a previous suspension expired, Agency France-Presse reported.

Prosecutors indicted the Nikko executives over an alleged payoff to a lawmaker from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who committed suicide last month, reports said.

The executives were indicted in November on charges of paying off a corporate racketeer.

Investor's Asia



Very briefly:

- Australian business confidence has plummeted to a two-year low in the wake of the Asian economic crisis, according to a survey by the Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Westpac Banking Corp. It found that manufacturers expected exports this year to hit a seven-year low.
- South Korean citizens will be canvassed for silver by SK Global Co., Daewoo Corp., Samsung Corp., LG International Corp. and Korea Zinc Co. starting Monday in an effort to raise the country's foreign exchange reserves.
- SK Telecom Co. will invite outside directors to its board, following a request by four foreign funds that hold a stake in the South Korean giant. SK Telecom will also introduce outside auditors and stock options.
- China Air Lines Ltd. is firing three senior managers and 67 consultants following a crash last month that killed 202 people.
- Cebu Pacific Air, which suspended operations last month after a plane crash killed 104 people, is laying off about half of its work force following losses of about \$1 million. Reuters, AP

Zhu Blames Managers for Losses at State-Owned Firms

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji called Tuesday for a shake-up in the management of state-owned enterprises, blaming incompetent executives for many of the companies' problems, the Xinhua press agency reported.

"Some executives do not feel guilty in the least when their businesses are suffering great losses," Mr. Zhu said at a meeting of the National People's Congress. "How can such enterprises change for the better with such people in charge?"

Mr. Zhu said inept managers would be fired under the overhaul he planned for money-losing state

firms. "We cannot put an end to state enterprises continuing to lose money without solving the leadership problem and without changing the outdated management structure," Mr. Zhu said.

Mr. Zhu, dubbed the "czar" of the Chinese economy, is the chief architect of China's economic reform program. He is also virtually assured of being appointed prime minister at the end of the annual session of the National People's Congress next week.

Last September, the 15th Communist Party Congress decreed that the pace of reform of state-owned industries should be accelerated.

The overhaul has already cost 12 million people their jobs and a further 11 million jobs could be lost this year, according to official figures.

Mr. Zhu has drafted plans to force the state sector into shape so China can avoid an Asian-style economic meltdown.

On Tuesday, Parliament passed Mr. Zhu's drastic government restructuring plan, voting overwhelmingly in favor of eliminating 15 ministry-level bodies and cutting China's huge civil service by half.

China's industrial output growth dropped sharply to 8 percent in the first two months of 1998 from a year earlier in a new sign that sluggish

domestic demand was stalling the economy, data released Tuesday showed.

An economist for the State Statistical Bureau, which released the data, said the pace was well below what was needed to achieve this year's targeted economic growth.

"If China wants to hit its 8 percent GDP growth target, industrial output growth should be at about 10 percent," said the economist, who declined to be identified.

Industrial output growth was 10.4 percent in the corresponding 1997 period. The growth rate in January was 11.3 percent compared with a year earlier. (AFP, Reuters)

Democracy Helps Manila Endure Crisis

The Associated Press

MANILA — Economic experts said Tuesday that democracy helped the Philippines ward off the devastating effects of Asia's financial storm, and urged other countries in the region to hasten democratic reforms.

Although it has been hurt by the crisis, the Philippines has emerged as one of the healthiest economies in Southeast Asia, mainly due to reforms that were put in place before the turmoil began last year.

"The investment of the Philippines in democracy is paying off," said Vinod Thomas, director of the World Bank's Economic Development Institute. He said democratic institutions made it easier for investors to detect a country's economic problems.

Mitsubishi Motors Nearly Triples Forecast Of Annual Loss as Sales Slump in Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Motors Corp., Japan's fourth-largest automaker, said Tuesday it would post a group net loss of 110 billion yen (\$860.7 million) for the year ending March 31, almost triple its earlier estimate.

The company cited slumping sales both in Japan and Southeast Asia. The automaker also said it would reduce its number of executives and close a Thai factory in an effort to slash costs by 350 billion yen over the next three years and return to profitability by next year.

Mitsubishi Motors' revised estimate of a loss of 110 billion yen for the current financial year, which would be its first net loss in 24 years, was sharply wider from the forecast made in November for a loss of 40 billion yen. The company said it also expected to report a pretax loss of 60 billion yen, reversing an earlier

estimate of 15 billion yen in profit. In the year to March 1997, Mitsubishi Motors reported a pretax profit of 9.5 billion yen and net profit of 11.6 billion yen. Sales totaled 3.7 trillion yen.

The company lowered its forecast of consolidated sales from 3.9 trillion yen to 3.7 trillion yen.

Mitsubishi Motors will close the plant in Lad Krabang, Thailand, where it made pick-up trucks, and increase exports of pick-ups from its remaining Thai operations. The company also will cease production in New Zealand because of the reduction in tariff levels in that country, which made its operations uneconomical.

Mitsubishi Motors shares rose 10 yen on Tuesday to 470. The revision of the loss forecast was announced after the market closed. (AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg)

COLA: Schools Are New Frontier in Soft-Drink Giants' Conquest

Continued from Page 13

multiple bids from competing soft-drink giants, however, their main concern often seems less about corporate influence than about which contract to sign.

One of the most lucrative deals was signed last November between the Colorado Springs school district and Coca-Cola, in which the district will receive \$8 million over 10 years — and more if it exceeds its "requirement" of selling 70,000 cases of Coke products a year, said John Bushey, a district official who

oversees the program. Until last autumn, many of the 53 schools in the district had Pepsi vending machines; now the machines are all Coke.

Another deal, struck in late January between the Keller school district in Texas and Coke's local bottler, will pay the district more than \$4.2 million over 15 years. That includes a \$1.6 million payment that the school plans to spend immediately on computer equipment, said a district spokeswoman, Julie Zwick.

The cost to Coke, assuming enrollment stays at 14,000 — comes to

around \$20 a student a year, for a company that spent \$1.6 billion on advertising worldwide last year.

The trend of exclusive contracts with high schools is so recent that the national Parent-Teacher Association has no official position on it, said a spokeswoman, Jennifer Brown.

Some opposition has cropped up, however. In Wisconsin, a bill that was introduced in the state legislature this year would ban such contracts, as well as various forms of advertising, in all public schools.

TIME: This Editor Is the Life of the Magazine's Ongoing Party

Continued from Page 13

aging editor, James Kelly, and the rest of his staff as well as with Time's president, Bruce Hallett. And the new direction in which Mr. Isaacson has taken the magazine is subtle.

But for longtime Time watchers, Mr. Isaacson's re-direction of the magazine was necessary. "Walter realized that the magazine could not stand still," said Henry Grunwald, who edited Time from 1968 to 1977, when he became editor in chief of Time Inc.

Mr. Isaacson has expanded coverage of science and technology and cut back on coverage of foreign affairs. He has brought in several new writers, many of them young.

"He has been a strategic thinker, planning special projects. Most of all, he has hammered away at the idea of telling stories through people. For the last two years, Time has been aimed at someone who has been hit with headlines all week long," said Mr. Isaacson, sitting in his white shirt-sleeves the day after the big party. "We assume they know the news, so we're saying, 'Here is what is behind the news.'"

Mr. Isaacson said he was particularly proud of such articles as the profile of Intel's chief, Andrew Grove, by Joshua Cooper Ramo and the article on the search for Osama bin Laden, the fugitive hippie, by Steve Lopez.

A Harvard-educated Rhodes scholar and the son of an engineer, Mr. Isaacson was born in New Orleans. He

started at Time at age 27 as a national-affairs writer in 1978 and, with the exception of a book leave, has been there ever since.

Under Mr. Isaacson's predecessor, James Guines, some Time executives say the magazine lost relevance and heft, experiencing some journalistically embarrassing

episodes, such as publishing staged photographs purporting to show Russian child prostitutes. But Time's competitors say that Mr. Isaacson has made the magazine a formidable rival. "We think they're a really serious competitor again," said Mr. Thomas of Newsweek, which

has a circulation of 3.2 million. "We take them seriously; we worry about them; we want to beat them."

James Fallows, the editor of U.S. News & World Report, in particular praised Mr. Isaacson's "sophisticated" technology coverage as well as the magazine's "refined" design.

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Registered office:

L-1528 Luxembourg, 5 Boulevard de la Foire
R.C. Luxembourg B 8833

Shareholders are invited to attend the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

which will be held at 5, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg on

March 31, 1998 at 11.00 am.

AGENDA

1. Approval of the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors.
2. Approval of the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997.
3. Decision on allocation of net profits.
4. Discharge of the Directors.
5. Election of the Directors and re-appointment of the Auditor.
6. Miscellaneous.

NOTES

1. Resolutions shall require a quorum but a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.
2. Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting either share certificates or a certificate of deposit issued by their bank which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates. Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid.

Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

The Board of Directors.

CAPITAL ITALIA

Société Anonyme d'Investissement

Registered office:

L-1528 Luxembourg, 5 Boulevard de la Foire
R.C. Luxembourg B 8458

Shareholders are invited to attend the

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

which will be held at 5, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg on

March 31, 1998 at 10.00 am.

AGENDA

1. Approval of the Report of the Board of Directors and of the Auditors.
2. Approval of the Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1997 and decision on allocation of net profits.
3. Discharge of the Directors.
4. Election of the Directors and re-appointment of the Auditor.
5. Miscellaneous.

NOTES

1. Resolutions shall require a quorum but a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the Meeting.
2. Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting in person by producing at the Meeting a certificate of deposit which has been issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with their bankers or all offices of Credito Italiano in Italy, five days prior to the Meeting. Holders of bearer shares may vote at the Meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates as aforesaid or presentation of their certificates of deposit. In order to be valid all forms of proxy must reach the company at its registered office 5, Boulevard de la Foire, L-1528 Luxembourg or at Credito Italiano, five clear days prior to the Meeting. Share certificates so deposited will be retained until the Meeting or any adjournment thereof has been concluded.

The Board of Directors.

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March 10, 1998

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SPORTS

Prairie View A&M Dares to Hope

Team From 'Loser' School Wins NCAA Date With Jayhawks

By Sue Anne Pressley
Washington Post Service

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas — Some burts take a long time to fade. Even now, fresh from a surprise, come-from-way-behind victory at the Southwestern Athletic Conference tournament, the Prairie View A&M Panthers still recall that recent basketball road trip through Louisiana, the pit stop at a country store, and the casual, cutting insult delivered by the proprietor.

"The vehicle had 'Prairie View' written on the side, and the first thing he said was, 'When are y'all going to win a football game?'" said the school's sports information director, Harlan Robinson. "It's that loser image. Everybody brings it up, no matter where you go."

That is what happens — often — when you come from a school that has not won a football game since Oct. 28, 1989, that has a nationally scorned, routinely laughed-at record of 0-77, an NCAA record.

But the basketball team's inspiring 59-57 victory Saturday night against Texas Southern, after trailing by 20 points at halftime, already has been enough to lift the sagging school spirit and restore the students' faith in athletic miracles.

"I'm so glad we finally won something," said Benjamin Stewart, a senior. "It's been hard, year after year, to see the football team go down the hole."

In fact, the basketball team has struggled as well, although not quite so spectacularly. Coach Elwood Plummer's 1991-92 team went 0-28, and his 1992-93 team went 1-26, albeit without the benefit of athletic scholarships. Just two seasons ago, the team earned a measly four victories.

But this season, although the Panthers were seeded seventh going into the conference tournament, their overall record is a relatively respectable 13-16. They snared their first conference championship and are prepared to enter their first NCAA tournament.

The No. 16-seeded Panthers are well accustomed to their role as underdog, and not even the prospect of facing the powerful and top-seeded Kansas Jayhawks (with a 34-3 record and 13 straight victories) in the Midwest Region first round of the NCAA tournament Friday night in Oklahoma City could dim their enthusiasm — and their hope for another eye-popping surprise.

"We have to play well," Plummer said as his team gathered for its first practice since returning from the conference tournament in Dallas. "We have to cut down on the turnovers. We have to handle the press. If we can make them play an up-and-down game — the whole 94 feet of the court — we'll do O.K."

It was too bad that the team had to return in triumph to a campus that — this being spring break week — resembled a ghost town. A few souls strolled the grounds with their greening oak trees and neatly kept buildings 50 miles west of Houston, but it was nothing like the pandemonium that would have broken out had all 6,004 students been in attendance. A campus police officer, Gerald Jackson, for one, was a little relieved. He did not relish the prospect of a riot, even a happy one. But he also was extremely proud of his team and welcomed the relief from the long dry spell. "Even in our bad times, we are still proud," he said.

The drought has not really been the players' fault. In 1989, because of financial problems, the university — part of the Texas A&M system — decided to eliminate its entire slate of competitive athletics, except for men's and women's track. Two months later, school officials reinstated the programs, but only some of their athletic scholarships. Even now, the basketball program has only 3.3 scholarships to divide among 10 players.

To the dismay of the school's other coaches and players, the dismal football record always has tended to overshadow the accomplishments of other Prairie View athletic programs. And it was no surprise to anyone here that on Sunday, as

television commentators reviewed the NCAA tournament roster, they continually mentioned Prairie View's basketball victory in conjunction with its monumental losses — in football.

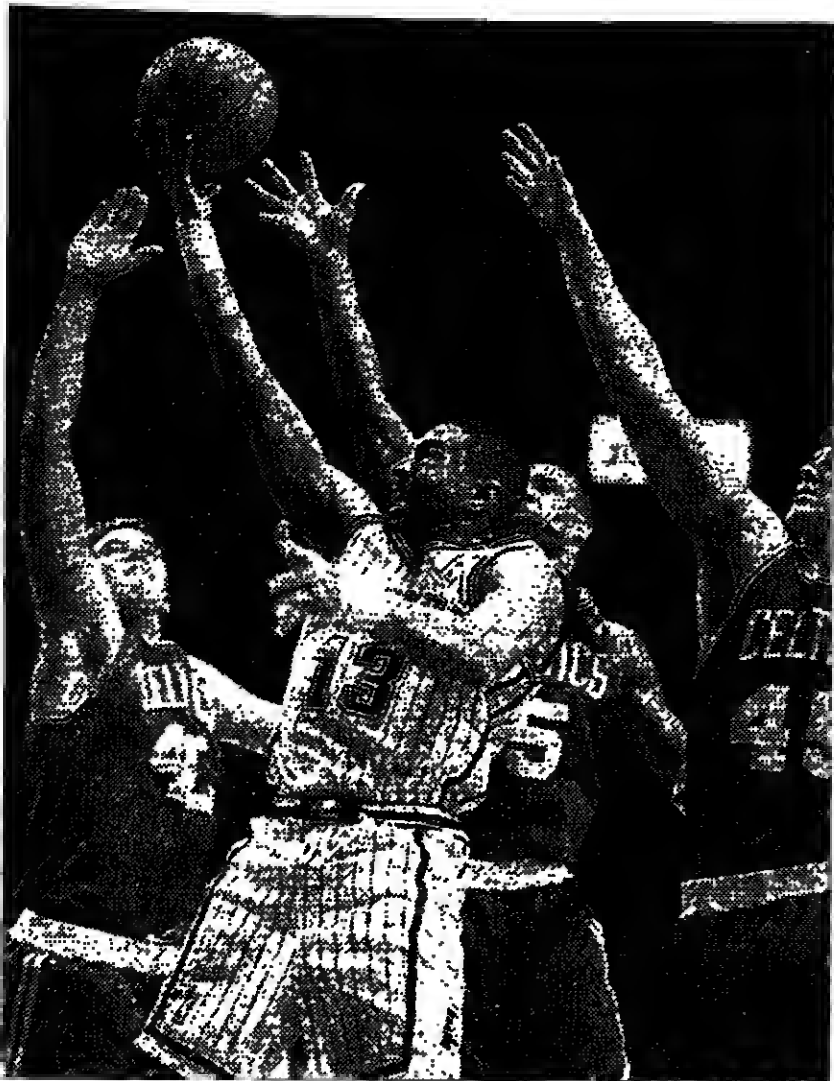
"They always relate football to every other sport," said Jocelyn Adams, the women's volleyball coach, even though that team won the 1992 conference championship and routinely places second or third in the conference each year. "No matter what you do, there's always that stigma."

But surely the basketball team's performance in the championship game Saturday night went a long way toward winning oew respect from the outside world. Regular watchers of the Panthers insisted the team was starting to gel and given the right opportunity could deliver a few upsets. Known for its strong defense, the team boasts seven seasoned seniors, including Tamarron Sharpe, a 6-foot-3 guard and the leading scorer with a 17-point average, who was named the tournament's most valuable player.

In the first half against Texas Southern (15-16), however, the Panthers shot a dismal 28 percent and trailed 41-21 at halftime. "It wasn't as bad as you might think in the locker room," said King Whetstone, the starting point guard. "We've been down like that before. And we just knew we had to chunk them down piece by piece."

Sure enough, the Panthers opened the second half with an 11-0 run, and by the time Whetstone checked the clock and saw that 11 minutes were left, the team was down by only six. "It was intense, it was intense," said Kevin Bell, a reserve forward. "Both sides were battling and people were on the edges of their seats. It was the best half of our lives."

Facing the thought of the Jayhawks on Friday night, the team remains undaunted. They know what they're up against, they know what they have to do — but who knows? Anything can happen, and the Prairie View Panthers, for a change, are on a roll.



The Indiana Pacers' Mark Jackson driving to the hoop past the Boston Celtics' Travis Knight, left, Ron Mercer and Andrew DeClercq.

Low on Power, Rockets Start Fast but Fall to Jazz

The Associated Press

The Houston Rockets were without Hakeem Olajuwon, Kevin Willis and Mario Elie in Salt Lake City but still stretched the Utah Jazz to the limit.

The players were all suspended, yet the Rockets led into the fourth quarter before losing, 100-93.

"We went out on the road and played five games last week, and this is the toughest game to play, the first one back home," said the Jazz forward Karl Malone. "You come back home, you relax, you get into a comfort zone, and you can get beat."

Eddie Johnson had a season-high 37 points, 25 in the first half, for the undermanned Rockets. Olajuwon, Willis and Elie were suspended for their part in a fight near the end of Houston's victory Saturday in Phoenix.

Johnson, 38, hit nine straight shots in one stretch. "I'd say it was a good game, but we just couldn't get over the hump," said Charles Barkley, who had 10 points and 11 rebounds.

Malone led the Jazz with 29 points, a season-high 21 rebounds and 6 assists. Suns 134, Clippers 105 Phoenix was without its top two scorers, Antonio McDyess and Rex Chapman. McDyess was suspended because of the fight with the Rockets. The Suns simply struggled and routed Los Angeles.

Nine of the 10 Suns players who suited up scored in double figures against the worst defense in the National Basketball Association.

George McCloud had 18 of his season-high 21 points in the second quarter.

Kevin Johnson scored 19 points, and Jasoo Kidd had 12 points and 13 assists as host Phoenix matched last season's total of 40 victories with 21 games remaining.

Eric Piatkowski scored 23 points in 25 minutes for the Clippers.

Warriors 93, Kings 88 Erick Dampier scored 22 points and Donyell Marshall 21, and Golden State scored the game's final seven points to win in Sacramento. Magic 88, 76ers 78 Orlando hit only 37 percent of its shots, but that was enough to win in Philadelphia. Nick Anderson had 22 points, eight rebounds and seven assists, but was 8-for-22 from the field.

The Seattle SuperSonics became the first team to clinch a playoff berth Monday night, after Sacramento's 93-88 loss to Golden State. Utah could follow the Sonics with a victory Wednesday night over the Kings.

Hearing Set for Hornets' Player

Anthony Masoo has given a blood sample to prosecutors in Queens, New York, and a hearing on charges that he had sex with an under-age girl last month was delayed until April 7 to allow DNA testing to be conducted, the prosecutors said. The Associated Press reported.

Mason, 31, and a cousin, William Duggins, 24, were charged with statutory rape, sexual abuse and endangering the welfare of a child on Feb. 8 after two sisters, ages 14 and 15, told the police they had had consensual sex with the two men in Duggins' apartment.

Mason, a former Knick forward who now plays for the Charlotte Hornets, has repeatedly denied the charges.

NCAA Bets: Pick a Name, Any Name

Washington Post Service

Vantage Point/Tony Kornheiser

Prairie View A&M got into the NCAA basketball tournament? I like Prairie View. And I like Radford. (I might like Nicholls State, if I knew where it was. I can't seem to find the state of Nicholls on the map.)

I like Radford because it was a woman's college until 1972. For 50 years Radford's career high score was probably somebody named Dorothy.

I like Prairie View A&M because it has no chance. The Soviet Union has a better chance of winning the NCAAAs than Prairie View A&M.

O.K., it's betting combinations you want, isn't it?

Forces Of Nature: Red Storm, Hurricanes, Flames, Bobby Knight.

Animals With Stuff Growing Out Of Their Heads: Horned Frogs, Rams, Billikens, Razorbacks.

Old-Time Religion: Valparaiso Crusaders, Texas Christian, Blue Devils, U-Mass.

Older-Time Religion: Temple.

Dogs: Connecticut Huskies, Washington Huskies, Butler Bulldogs, Purdue.

Tom Clancy: Colonels, Midshipmen, Musketeers, Minutemen.

Insurgents: Rebels, Runnin' Rebels,

Volunteers, UNC-Charlotte (with guard Diego Guevara).

Carolina In My Mind: UNC, UNC-Charlotte, Duke, Davidson.

Carolina In My Mind Reprise: South Carolina, South Carolina State, Clemson, College of Charleston.

Michigan Seems Like A Dream To Me Now: Eastern Michigan, Western Michigan, Michigan State, Detroit, Michigan.

Very Tacky Final: Richmond Spiders vs. TCU Horned Frogs.

American Political History: Seminole, Ulin, Utes, Colonials.

Workingmen: Cornhuskers, Boilermakers, Lumberjacks, Cowboys.

Expensive Cars: Cougars, Jaguars, Broncos, whatever Iona.

The Money team: James Penny (TCU), LaRon Profit (Maryland), James Banks (Nicholls State) and Ricky Price (Duke).

The Diner Team: There's Ham and Eggs (Jason Hamm of South Alabama); Robbie Eggers of Indiana; Northern Arizona's Casey Frank; Utah State's Kevin Rice, and the MVP, Cookie Belcher of Nebraska, who has

got this team coming and going.

Wildcats: Arizona, Kentucky, Davidson, Goldie Hawn.

And now, some of our best names, beginning with Arkansas's Sunday Adelbado (and his mythical cousin Wednesday Adelbado).

Davidson's Ben Ebong and UNC-Charlotte's DeMarco Johnson. I pray that somewhere there is a DeMarco Zorro.

Royalty Team: Prince Fowler (TCU), King Whetstone (Prairie View A&M), Pharaoh Davis (Utah State), Baron Davis (UCLA), Lester Earl (Kansas).

Cool Names: Jerome Coaxum (South Alabama), Kaspars Kamhala (UNLV), Rasheed Brokenborough (Temple), Rolf van Rijn (Farleigh Dickinson), Anthony Irvin Kornheiser (Binghamton).

Way Cool Names: Jermel President (College of Charleston), Monqueno Hardnett (UConn.), Awvee Storey (Illinois), DeTefi Mayes (Murray State), Marseilles Brown (Richmond).

Cooliest Name: Bud Johnson (South Carolina).

Davis Stars For Orioles Just a Year After Cancer

By Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

FORT MYERS, Florida — The thing that's easy to forget about the inspirational comeback of Eric Davis last year is that, in the early stages of the season, he was the Baltimore Orioles' best player.

Ray Miller, the Orioles manager, said recently that Davis had nothing to prove. The outfielder, following surgery for colon cancer last June, returned to the lineup in September and played during the postseason between weekly chemotherapy treatments.

Before his story became one about cancer surgery and returning to the Orioles' lineup, it already was a baseball success story: In his second season since a hemiated disk in his neck forced a one-year retirement, Davis was playing like an all-star again.

That story has resumed during spring training. Davis added to it Monday, hitting a pair of two-run home runs as the Orioles beat the Minnesota Twins, 9-3, in an exhibition game.

If anyone had doubts about Davis's ability to thrive as a player this year, he's doing his best in Florida to erase them. In seven exhibition games, he is hitting .474 with 3 home runs, 12 runs batted in and 8 runs scored.

That's too the heels of an offseason in which he had to cut back baseball workouts because of chemotherapy, which he completed only eight days before he arrived in the Orioles' spring training camp late last month.

"I've worked hard since I've been down here," Davis said. "I've worked more on my focus and concentration than my results."

The Orioles got an early glimpse of Davis's ability last season. He hit seven homers in his first 21 games and was batting .388 on May 6 — 2½ weeks before he experienced intense stomach pains that led to the cancer diagnosis.

Miller says he isn't surprised that Davis has been this sharp, this early in the spring.

"There's a tremendous amount of talent there that's been held back a long time by injuries," Miller said. "He's a loving life and playing great. In my mind, I think he probably felt underappreciated his whole career because people looked at him as a flamboyant-type guy."

"Now everybody finds out what a great guy he is. It's just letting that talent flow naturally."

Davis said that he had cut down his weightlifting routine and was working on his endurance. The test, he said, is to play nine innings and then be able to bounce back and play again the following day.

He estimated Monday that his stamina level, about 85 percent of normal now, never reached more than 60 percent last year after he returned to the lineup.

Even if Davis continues to play the way he has here, Miller said that he did not intend to change his plans to play Davis in about 100 to 110 of the 164 games this season.

"I'd like to keep it like that, and have later in the year when we need it," Miller said.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOU GOTTA WATCH MARGARET. SHE'S A SPY FOR GROWNUPS."

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by David Arnold and Mike Ferguson

TULDA

MONCH

REDUNE

ETSALU

How arrange the checked letters to form the missing letters, as indicated by the above letters.

Answer: TULDA, MONCH, REDUNE, ETSALU

Answers: TULDA, MONCH, REDUNE, ETSALU

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Answers: TULDA, MONCH, REDUNE, ETSALU

PEANUTS



WHEN I GET BIGGER, I'M GOING TO BE A NEWSBOY, AND STAND ON THE CORNER, AND SHOUT, 'EXTRA! READ ALL ABOUT IT!'

"LINDBERGH FLIES ACROSS THE OCEAN!"

"THAT'S RIGHT."

"YOU NEED A BLANKET LIKE YOUR BROTHER!"

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

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JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

GARFIELD



I'M THINKING ABOUT GOING OFF TO SEEK ADVENTURE!

OR MAYBE ADVENTURE CAN COME HERE

I HOPE IT CALLS FIRST INSTEAD OF JUST POPPING IN

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

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JOAN DAVIS 3-11

BEETLE BAILEY



JUST DO IT! DON'T ASK QUESTIONS! HEADS WILL ROLL IF...

HOLD IT, THERE'S MY OTHER LINE

OH, HI, DEAR... YES... IF YOU SAY SO, DEAR... YES...

WOULD YOU SAY HE'S GOT A SPLIT PERSONALITY?

NOT SPLIT... CRACKED!

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

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JOAN DAVIS 3-11

BLONDIE



THIS IS SUCH A TINY LITTLE CHECK ON ALMOST EMBARRASSED TO CASH

TO BE EMBARRASSED TOO! WHY WOULD YOU LET ANYONE SEE IT?

JUST GIVE ME THE MONEY, OKAY?

WOULD YOU LIKE THAT IN DASHES OR QUARTERS?

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

JOAN DAVIS 3-11

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OBSERVER

The GOP Candidate

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Despite Monica Lewinsky and Stonewall Clinton, there is good news for Democrats. Newt Gingrich may be the Republicans' next presidential candidate.

I have it from the horse's mouth: to wit, a man who deposits The Washington Post on my doorstep in the sinister hours between midnight and dawn.

The Republicans are so deep in campaign money that they can commandeer every television screen in the country, and probably will before the biennial buying of the Congress ends in November. Democratic doom need not be total, however, unless Republicans solve their two presidential problems:

• Can they find a candidate who doesn't make the hair rise on the back of the oaks of the voting millions?

• If they find one, how can they possibly get him nominated by Republican convention delegates traditionally addicted to candidates who make the hair rise on the back of all American necks but their own?

Gingrich is typical. Ruffled by that Washington Post piece, he denied having the presidential bug. Democrats will be saddened to believe it. The famous polls now have him running neck-and-neck with Kenneth Starr for Loser of the Year.

For Republicans, however, Gingrich is only the tip of the Titanic. There is Pat Buchanan, one tough baby, sweet heart, and in case you doubt it, he'll put on a black hat and straighten you out. Last time out, he actually did campaign in a black hat.

I hear somebody shouting: "Steve Forbes! Steve's got what it takes." This, I assume, means that what it takes is millions of simoleons. That's part of what it takes, but last time out of the gate Forbes left the distinct impression that his main goal as president would be a big tax cut for folks with millions and millions and millions of simoleons.

Since then he has beefed up his résumé by joining the squadrons of the anti-abortion movement. This should strengthen his case with those two pillars of the Republican Party, the Reverends Robertson and Falwell, thus giving him respectability in the usual crackpot Republican convention and casting off women voters by the million.

Who else? Senator Trent Lott of Mississippi? That's as Southern as it comes, but as Senate leader he is the point man for much that delights Republican conservatives, and not many others.

Sure, there is Lamar Alexander of Tennessee. Nothing alarming about him. On the other hand, there's nothing interesting about him either.

Then there are Senator Phil Gramm of Texas, Representative Bill Archer of Texas and Governor George W. Bush of Texas. Does anybody seriously believe this country will be ready for more Texas in the White House while millions still live who remember Lyndon Johnson?

This field makes you realize how lucky the Republicans were last time to have had Senator Bob Dole. And how lucky Stonewall is to be up against the Reverends Robertson and Falwell.

New York Times Service

By Franz Lidz

NEW YORK—John Goodman cradles the make-believe bowling ball in his hands as if contemplating Yorick's skull. Standing in the middle of a midtown Manhattan intersection, he takes four careful steps, curls the ball behind him and flaps jacks.

His smile is a nice combination of the innocent and the diabolical.

On this cold morning, the actor, a nonbowler who has surely portrayed more bowlers than anyone in motion-picture history, is cakewalking around his past, revisiting old haunts and reviving memories of a time before his eight-year run as Roseanne's television husband, a time when he was just one more unemployed actor. Despite dark glasses—or possibly because of them—he is quickly recognized and accosted for autographs.

Goodman, who now lives outside New Orleans with his wife and his 7-year-old daughter, is unfailingly friendly, charming, courtly, even kind to his fans.

"Are you John Goodman?" shouts a woman as he crosses 54th Street.

"Usually," he says, and a boy's smile creases the 45-year-old's pudding-like face. Goodman always seems to have a smile, a nice combination of the innocent and the diabolical.

Over the last few months he has worn it while helping Denzel Washington bottle a serial killer's evil spirit in "Fallen," while affecting an air of deadpan hipsterism in "Blues Brothers 2000," while squeezing palm-size people in his fist in "The Borers." He wears it again in "The Big Lebowski." Joel and Ethan Coen's kidnapping-bowling caper grown from seeds planted in "The Big Sleep," the 1946 Howard Hawks classic starring Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall. Goodman is cast in the Bacall role, as Walter Sobchak, a bowling brute with a lighted fuse.

"Walter's whacked, a real piece of cake," he says. "He's not the brightest bulb on the Christmas tree." The Coens (Joel directs, Ethan produces, and they both write) tend to populate their intricate, unerring fables with boldly outlined cartoon characters.

Their style demands vivid acting, and Goodman—in his third Coen brothers film (he was also in "Raising Arizona" and "Barton Fink")—plays Sobchak exuberantly, with warmth and a kind of uncontained innocence.

"There's something utterly guileless about John," Joel Coen says. "He's an incredibly versatile actor who often gets typecast in uninteresting parts."

Do Goodman's big guys have anything in common? He offers a wry half-smile with a kind of frank diffidence. "Yeah," he says. "They're all overweight."

Moving briskly across Madison Avenue, he passes the offices of Mad, the magazine that formed his boyhood consciousness. In Affton, Missouri, the magazine was the only cultural event of the month. "I got my education from Mad," Goodman says. "If I didn't get a joke, I'd consult the encyclopedia." From it, he learned smart-aleck skepticism, suspicion of authority figures and Yiddishisms like *furshlugginer* and *potrzebie*.

At Ninth Avenue, he hangs left and bellows, "There's my first apartment!" He opens the front door of the building and scans the mailbox for familiar names. "It had cable and a great brick view," he says. "The bathroom was in the hall, and the bathtub was in the kitchen. The stains on the tub's porcelain seemed to indicate that at one time gin had been brewed in there."

Goodman signed a lease on this distillery in 1976, a year after he had hopped a train for New York. He had arrived at Penn Station with a cardboard suitcase, a degree in theater from Southwest Missouri State and a \$1,000 stake from his older brother. "I'd never been in New York before," he says. "I felt like a hick in a straw hat."

Goodman's career was not an unfettered ascent. "That first winter in Manhattan I thought about giving up," he says. "It was day after day of nothing. I got to the point where I wasn't doing much of anything except the Sunday crossword puzzles." He patched together a slender living doing television commercials. He sold jeans, root beer, antic acid. He got slapped around in ads for Mennen Skin Bracer. It was Goodman who said, "Thanks, I needed that!"

Goodman flags down a cab, and heads to 103d and Riverside Drive. It was there in



John Goodman is starring in Joel and Ethan Coen's "The Big Lebowski."

1978, at the Equity Library Theatre, that he made his New York stage debut (the theater closed in 1989). "I was Oberon in 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,'" he says. "People didn't seem to like the play too much, maybe because we did a disco version."

Speeding southward, Goodman spots various landmarks: the actors' joint where he and Bruce Willis used to nurse Budweisers and leave dollar tips; the pinball arcade where he discovered Pac-Man. Turning down 45th Street, Goodman points out the Plymouth Theatre. "I tried out for 'Equus' here," he says. "I thought I had a good shot at being one of the horses."

The taxi pulls up at 505 Eighth Avenue, the home of WBAI-FM. For three years in the mid-1980s, Goodman and a couple of pals performed sketches on a monthly radio show called "Citizen Kafka." His most inspired creation was Farmer Boh, a lecherous hayseed who harvested Cabbage Patch love dolls. "Kafka was trashy, deranged, disgusting," Goodman says. "It played right into my Mad sensibility."

The Coen brothers—onetime Mad enthusiasts themselves—say it was that very sensibility that got Goodman a part in "Raising Arizona." His escaped convict, a "criminal mastermind with a two-digit IQ," lit-

erally proved to be his breakout movie role. The ticking-bomb performance so impressed the Coens that they later asked him to appear in "Barton Fink," their post-modernist Faustian comedy. "What's it about?" Goodman asked.

"Well," said Ethan Coen. "You really have to read the script." Goodman read it, liked it and played Charlie the insurance salesman with such sunny menace that he was nominated for a Golden Globe.

The afternoon sun has begun to cut lengthening shadows across the theater district as Goodman spies the facade of the Eugene O'Neill. Thirteen years ago he made a showy splash here as Huck Finn's father, Pap, in the musical "Big River."

Good notices landed him in a 1987 production of "Antony and Cleopatra" in Los Angeles, where he was spotted by an ABC talent scout. The network needed a mate for Roseanne. "Somebody furshlugginer," Goodman says. "And that somebody was me."

The rest is current events.

Franz Lidz, a senior writer at Sports Illustrated and author of the memoir "Unsung Heroes," wrote this for The New York Times.

PEOPLE

THE South Korean conductor Chung Myung Whun, a former musical director of the Paris Opera, will return to France this week for two concerts with the French National Orchestra. After being ousted from the Paris Opera in 1994 after a five-year tenure, Chung now heads the Santa Cecilia auditorium in Rome, but he has kept his links with France and regularly returns as a guest conductor.

J. Paul Getty Jr., the American-born billionaire philanthropist and Anglophile, has been knighted by Queen Elizabeth II—12 years after first being designated for the honor. Getty, 65, received the title Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in 1986 for his services to charity, but was not allowed to fully enjoy its benefits—including being called "Sir Paul"—because he was not a British citizen. He was granted citizenship in December, 26 years after settling there.



Ozawa during the celebration at the Boston Symphony.

Church leaders in Jamaica are opposing a planned concert there by the Village People, saying the '70s disco kings should not be allowed to play on the island because gay sex is illegal in Jamaica and the band is popular among gays. The leader of the Jamaica Council of Churches, Stanley Clarke, said the group's appearance at this weekend's Negrité Music Festival would be "disrespectful" to Jamaicans.

The longest-running conductor in the 117-year-history of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa, was the guest of honor at a luncheon commemorating his 25th season. "It was just so fast and so many things happened," he said of his tenure. "For me this is not my job. This is my life."

The memorial fund named for Diana, Princess of Wales, has announced the first round of grants worth £13 million (\$21 million) to her favorite charities. But it immediately

came under fire from one that had been dropped before the princess's death, the Parkinson's Disease Society, because eight causes would share £8 million while just £5 million will be allocated among 100 more.

The cellist and conductor Mstislav Rostropovich was named Unesco's goodwill ambassador for peace for his work defending human rights and world peace.

The lesbian activist Chastity Bono says the television series "Ellen" is too gay. The ABC program "is so gay it's excluding a large part of our society," Bono, the daughter of Cher and the late Sonny Bono, was quoted as saying in Daily Variety. Bono, director of entertainment media at the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation, and once a bit player on the show, said its creators need to take a "more moderate" path.

The Royal Opera House in London went shopping for costumes at Marks and Spencer after the Italian designer Giorgio Armani refused to let his fashions be altered. The opera house was trying to revive its Armani-designed 1995 production of "Cosi Fan Tutte," with its £18,000 (\$29,000) wardrobe. But three female singers failed to fit into the modern unstructured suits. The opera spent £300 on a similar-looking trouser suit, skirt suit and dress.



Getty with his wife, Lady Victoria, after his knighting.

AGENDA

Army Tries
Club Violence

Mobile
for \$107,000

The Dollar

The Dow

S&P 500

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